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VOL. XC., NO. 39. VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

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Victorious James Bays

Capture Seven Out of the Nine Events At Vancouver Yesterday.

Senior Fours Lead From Start and Win From Portland By Six Lengths.

Considerable Excitement and Much Money Changes Hands on Event.

Special to the Colonist.

Vancouver, July 25.—Victoria took seven out of nine events today.

The first race, lapstreak four, was won by Victoria by two and a half lengths, Vancouver second.

In rigged skiffs, lady coxwains, there were four entries. Vancouver won, the crew being stroked by Grulbe; Portland second, Vancouver third, Victoria fourth.

The four-paddle canoe race was also taken by Vancouver; Portland second, Victoria third. The starting line was bad, Victoria thinking they had the race.

The double paddle canoe race was won by Patton and Gore of Victoria, Vancouver and Portland making a close finish for third place.

The event of the regatta was the senior fours. Great excitement prevailed as to the probable winner. Considerable money was placed on the different crews. Victoria was quite confident, and as events turned out, were justified.

The race was brought off at 6:30 p.m. The water was fairly smooth, with very little wind, but the course was littered with driftwood, boxes and barrels. Soon after the start Victoria took the lead and held it to the finish. They rowed in beautiful form and were not pressed, and finally won from Portland by a good six lengths and finished strong. Half a mile from the finish Nelson ran into a board and had to stop, notwithstanding this they spurted splendidly and passed Vancouver near the finish with ease; time, 9 minutes 5 seconds.

In the senior doubles, Laing and Geiger entered. DeBrisay and O'Sullivan led from the start and won as they pleased; Laing and Geiger second; Portland and Nelson a long way behind; Time, 9 minutes 47 4-5 seconds.

The single paddle canoe race was won by Arthur Gore by two and a half lengths; Grubbe, Vancouver, second. The race, however, was disputed on account of canoes.

"DANNY" MAHER RECOVERED.

London, July 25.—"Danny" Maher, the American jockey, who was injured July 10 near Caterham Surrey, by being thrown out of Lord Carnarvon's automobile, was discharged from the Caterham Cottage hospital today.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

New York, July 25.—J. A. Flink appealed to U. S. Commissioner Shields for advice in the disappearance of his brother, Charles A. Flink, who was a passenger on the Scandinavian line steamship, Hecla, which arrived yesterday, and who disappeared on the voyage. Mr. Flink told Commissioner Shields that when he found that his brother had disappeared he asked for his effects and found them spattered with blood.

EQUALS BELFAST
THORPE'S PALE DRY GINGER ALE.

THE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY GROWS

Premier Roblin has now Thirty Two Followers In Manitoba Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, July 25.—Baldwinson, Conservative, has been elected by acclamation for Gimili seat in the Manitoba legislature, thus making 32 Conservatives returned to the new House.

Today the Winnipeg Rowing Club formally entered three crews for the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen's regatta to be held at St. Catharines. The crews to represent Winnipeg are an eight, a four and a double. The entry was forwarded by telegraph to J. G. Merrick, of Toronto, secretary of the C. A. A. O. The Winnipegs are also going to the national regatta.

There is some talk of Victoria, B.C., being represented in the Canadian and national regattas.

Edmonton will have another newspaper. M. St. Pierre, of Montreal, is at present in the city making final arrangements for the establishment of a French newspaper.

MINERS ARBITRATE.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.—Word has been received at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers today that the miners of District No. 20, of Alabama, will return to work Monday pending settlement of their wage scale by arbitration.

King Edward Peace Maker

The Royal Party Left Dublin Shortly Before Noon Yesterday.

His Majesty Wishes Irish Prosperity Equal to Warmness of Their Hearts.

Before Departure a Donation of £5,000 is Made to the Poor of the City.

Dublin, July 25.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra left Dublin by train shortly before noon today, accompanied by Princess Victoria and their suites, on their way to Newtownards, County Down, where they will visit the Marquis of Londonderry at his Mount Stewart residence. In a message from King Edward to the Irish people issued this morning, His Majesty trusts that in God's providence the Irish may enjoy blessings commensurate with the warmth of their hearts.

The Royal train, drawn by an engine decorated with garlands of flowers, arrived at Newtownards without any noteworthy incident. Their Majesties were received enthusiastically. After the King left Dublin, it was announced that he had donated £5,000 to the poor of the city.

CANADIAN BANKS ESCAPE.

Montreal, July 25.—(Special)—A. McNider, assistant general manager of the Bank of Montreal, says Canadian banks will not be affected in any way by the big failures in New York.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED IMMIGRANTS.

Montreal, July 25.—(Special)—Fifteen hundred immigrants arrived yesterday by the steamers Lake Manitoba, Tunisian and Dominion. Two-thirds are going through to the Canadian Northwest, the balance being distributed through Ontario.

THE CONTEST OVER THE FAIR WILL

Five Witnesses Sure Mass, the Cyclist, was not Present at Accident.

Paris, July 25.—Five witnesses who have been examined in connection with the Fair will declare that they did not see Moranne and Mass, the cyclists, who testified in New York that they were the only witnesses of the tragedy on or near the scene of the accident. Mass has visited the scene with counsel with a view to preparing his evidence in the present perjury charges against him, and has taken a number of photographs while there.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

Past Week Shows a Larger Output Than Usual.

Rossland, July 25.—Shipments for the week ending tonight are larger than usual, Le Roi making up for the light output of the previous week. The details are: Le Roi, 4,860; Centre Star, 1,620; War Eagle, 1,290; Kootenay, 351; Le Roi No. 2, 540; Velvet, 20; Giant, 23; Jumbo, 168; total for the week, 8,902; total for the year to date, 208,992 tons.

The Velvet consignment this month is the last for a considerable period.

Le Roi is now over the hundred thousand ton mark, and Centre Star close to the fifty thousand ton for the year to date.

Much interest is manifested in the resumption of work at the Great Western, and the examination now proceeding at the Homestake.

Day's Doings In Vancouver

Secretary of the Children's Aid Society Again Wrongfully Accused.

Citizens Charged With Harboring Naval Deserters are Set Free.

The Bicycle Thieves Continue Their Annoying Depredations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, July 25.—Mr. J. C. South, representing the Children's Aid Society in the police court yesterday, in an attempt to secure the two children of Mr. Thornet, one lady who was caring for the children, said that when he came to the house to see the children, he always came drunk. When asked how she knew he was drunk, she said he did not look wise. Evidence was given as to the cruelty of Mr. Thornet to the children, and it was decided that they be placed in the care of the Ladies' Aid Society until the father found a suitable home for them, and the defendant was instructed to pay $20 a month for the care of the children.

The case of Rex vs. Martin and McKay was dismissed by Judge Bole yesterday. Martin and McKay were accused of harboring a deserter from the Grafton named Ellis in a sailors' boarding house kept by the former. The defence was that Ellis came to the lodging house wearing ordinary clothes and was given board and lodging. Ellis himself says that he got on a spree, left the Grafton and woke up with his uniform off and someone else's clothes on, and after laying in the bush three days without food came into town and put up at Martin's hotel.

A record shipment of cattle and beef was made to Dawson yesterday, the shippers being P. Burns & Co. On the Henriette and Venture were shipped 345 steers, 450 sheep and 75 hogs, and on the Alexander H. Thompson, 245 carcases of frozen beef.

Last May a bicycle was rented from Williams' cyclery and not brought back. The case was reported to the police, but the wheel was not located until yesterday, when it was found in the possession of a respected citizen, Mr. Marshall, who lives at the end of the Stanley park bridge. Mr. Marshall had bought the wheel in good faith from a stranger last May and had been using it since that time.

Mr. B. C. Ritchie is the last victim of the bicycle thief. His wheel has been stolen, according to the statement on the police records, from the front of Messrs. Kelly & Douglas' warehouse.

The Jockey Club have decided to hold a two-days' meeting September 7 and 8, the first day being Labor Day.

The Vancouver flower show is to take place at the Pavilion, English Bay; entries close Wednesday, July 29.

In a stabbing affray on Cordova street last night, a sailor named McCormick stabbed a half-breed named Cole in the abdomen, and inflicted a dangerous wound, the result of which may prove fatal. McCormick has been arrested.

At the request of the secretary of the Natural History Society, Victoria, a number of song birds are to be kept in the Stanley park aviary until they become acclimatized, and then released to shift for themselves.

At the request of the Victoria Tourist Association, the city clerk has been instructed by the council to communicate with the Dominion government regarding the curtailment of the trip of the British journalists at Banff. It is thought that they should continue their journey to the Coast.

There was a large attendance at the Ontario Old Boys' picnic held at Judge Bole's ranch, North Arm.

A Vancouver Camera Club has been incorporated under the Benevolent Societies Act. The president is Mr. J. L. Ker, and the secretary, Mr. W. J. Breeze.

The sockeyes are not yet running in any amount, but a large number of boats keep out in the hope that a spurt may come at any time.

Yesterday a patient of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane eluded his guard, and had not been captured at this writing.

Up to this evening there were 5,808 names registered on the voters' list. It is expected that the 6,000 mark will be reached before the end of the week.

Mr. Trethewey, in charge of the Alberta oil wells, owned by the Vancouver syndicate, has wired the manager, J. B. Ferguson, of Vancouver, that things are looking very hopeful. The well is down 880 feet and rapid progress is being made. Oil is expected from 1,000 to 1,200 feet.

Mr. John Hambury, of Brandon, left today for the East, after purchasing 11,000 acres of timber land, 3,000 at Sechelt, and 8,000 at Grey Point. These lands are all under 21 years' lease.

DISTILLERY BURNT.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 25.—At 2 o'clock the distillery of the Whiskey Trust was burning. A loss of several hundred thousand dollars is predicted.

WERE BANQUETTED AT LADYSMITH

Departing Citizens Honored by Former Co-Workers in the Mines.

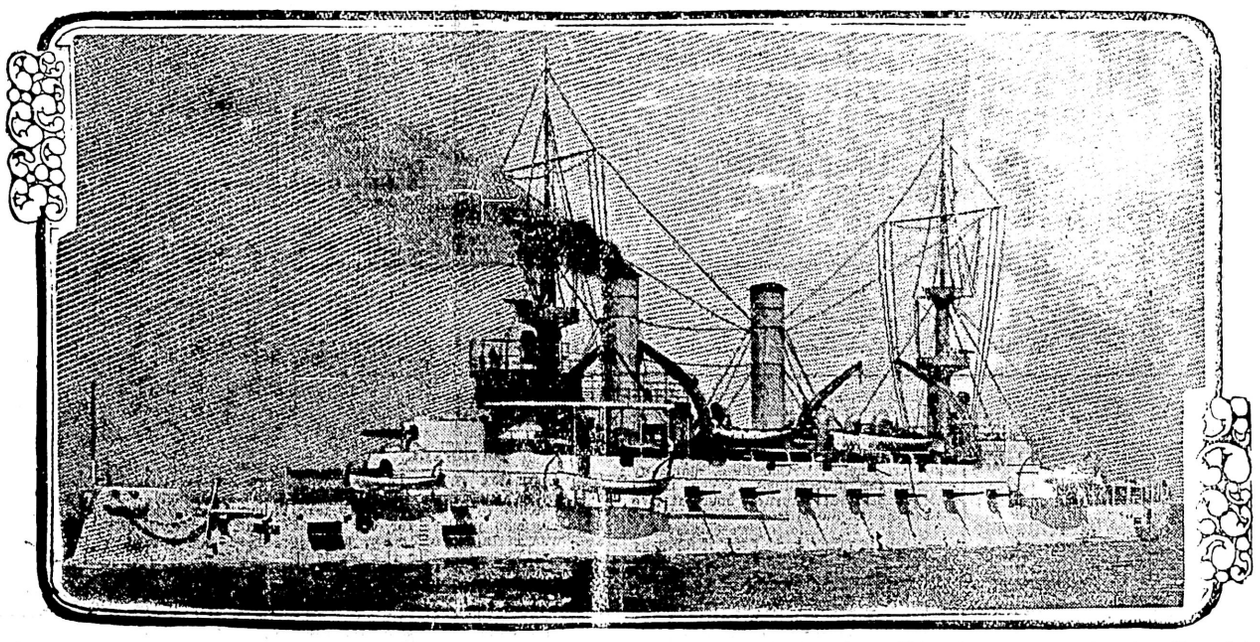
From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, July 25.—David Wilson, John Johns, and Alexander Bryden, lately employed by the Wellington Colliery Company as sub-managers at Extention, were tendered a banquet by the miners of Ladysmith at the Abbotsford hotel tonight. Each of the three were presented with a gold souvenir locket as a farewell token of esteem and good will. About 60 persons were present, including a number of merchants, invited by the miners' committee. It is understood that Messrs. Wilson, Johns and Bryden intend leaving Ladysmith soon for distant points. Mr. Wilson, it is reported, will leave shortly for Fernie to engage in mining.

The big steamer Wyneric, now completing her cargo here, came round from Nanaimo last night. She is bound north.

The Nanaimo baseball team plays Ladysmith on the bunker grounds tomorrow afternoon.

Steamer Selkirk took a load of Tyee matte to Tacoma tonight.



U.S. Battleship Kearsarge, now making a record run across the Atlantic. The Kearsarge is the flagship of the American European Squadron and was inspected at Portsmouth by King Edward a few days ago.

Frenchman's Bay, Me., July 25.—Early today watchers began to assemble on the headlands, straining their eyes into the midst for the first glimpse of the great American battleship Kearsarge, which is attempting to establish a long-distance steaming record for fighting ships.

While the general feeling is that there is no possibility that the Kearsarge will arrive before Sunday, the patriotic desire to see the vessel arrive away ahead of time keeps a large number of citizens constantly gazing out to sea.

BIG PLACER STRIKE MADE NEAR DAWSON

Another Important Find Reported From the Yukon Capital.

Dawson, July 24.—A big placer strike has recently been made in a new region of Alaska, near Mount McKinley, on the headwaters of the Kuskokwim river. It is thought that the new discovery may mean the opening up to general development of another large portion of territory.

H. R. Henderson, one of the discoverers of the new strike, left Dawson today en route to San Francisco to obtain hydraulic equipment for the working of the property. He will return as soon as possible by way of Dawson. From there he will descend the Yukon to Russian Mission and Portage by the waterways to the new diggings.

Henderson states that oil, copper, coal and cinnabar have also been discovered in the new district, and it is believed that large quantities of all those products will be developed there. He has been in the district two years, and has explored it quite extensively.

A strike of extraordinary richness is also reported 300 miles westerly from Eagle. An expedition has already left Dawson for the locality. It is claimed that in this place three men rocked $35,000 in four weeks. These men have been in Dawson, but they refused to give the exact location of their find.

During the recent Alaskan earthquakes an inch of volcanic dust fell in the upper Kuskokwim basin.

The Klondike Nugget, one of the pioneer newspapers of Dawson, has passed to the hands, by purchase, of L. C. Bronson. E. C. and George M. Allen, of Seattle, founded the Nugget. For the past several years George M. Allen has been the sole proprietor.

OBITUARIES.

Laurel, Del., July 25.—Wm. Martin, foreman of the Bulbeggar barrel factory, was instantly killed today by the explosion of the factory boiler. His son William, aged 32, was so badly injured that he died an hour later.

Philadelphia, July 25.—Henry Shatz, of Soderton, Pa., a carpenter, was picked up unconscious alongside the tracks of the Reading railway in this city. He was unconscious and had evidently been struck by a train. While a police patrol wagon was crossing to a hospital with the injured man it was struck by a trolly car. The force of the collision killed Shatz. The driver of the wagon and two policemena were severely injured.

Toronto, July 25.—Mrs. Bond, wife of the Rev. George Bond, editor of the Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodist church of Canada, died at St. Michael's hospital this morning, as a result of an operation performed a week ago.

LABOR CANDIDATE WINS IN DURHAM

Successor to Sir Joseph Pease Returned in Opposition to Chamberlain.

London, July 25.—The result of the election yesterday in the Barnard Castle division of Durham county, of a successor to Sir Joseph Pease, Liberal, resulted as follows: A. Henderson (Labor), 3,370; W. L. Vane (Unionist), 3,323; Mr. Beaumont (Liberal), 2,809. The result of the election was a complete surprise, for since 1886 the division had returned a Liberal. It is another of a succession of labor victories in recent by-elections, and the result is significant because Major Vane is a strong supporter of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's fiscal policy, while he is also personally popular. He received fewer votes than when he ran in the same division in 1900. On the other hand, it is asserted that the contest was more influenced by the Education Act, the division being strongly nonconformist. Mr. Henderson, until recently, was the official Liberal agent in the constituency.

TURKISH CRUISER LAUNCHED.

Philadelphia, July 25.—The Turkish cruiser Medjidia, the first warship ever built here for the Ottoman empire, was launched today at Cramp's shipyard.

PLOT IN KOREA.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The Novoe Vremya today publishes a despatch from Vladivostock, which says that several Korean ministers and high dignitaries are suspected of being concerned in a plot again the Empress of Korea, and it is expected that they will be dismissed and arrested.

Yokohama, July 25.—The steamship Empress of Japan left Yokohama for Victoria on Friday, July 24.

DAVIS WINS KING'S PRIZE SECOND TIME

Only Once Before in History Was the Feat Accomplished at Bisley.

Montreal, July 25.—According to Bisley cables, six Canadians are left in the final stage of the King's prize. They are:

	1st stage.	2nd stage	T'l
Capt. Crowe	100	81	181
Maj. Spearing	100	80	180
Pte. McGregor	94	85	179
Tp. McNaughton	95	84	179
Sgt. Bayles	94	83	177
Lt. Vroom	101	77	178

Eighteen 177's shot off for places, top score at two ranges is 188. It will be seen, therefore, that Canada has only slim chance of winning the King's prize. Sgt. Hayhurst, who won it a few years ago, was unable to get into the final stage. Vroom stood well in the first stage but did not do so well in the second, barely qualifying. One hundred men shoot in the final stage tomorrow. Ranges are 800 and 1,000 yards.

Of the men who dropped out in the second stage, Elliott won $10. In the Grand Aggregate, which is made up of scores in the first stage of the King's, first stage of St. George's Vase, Alexandria, Daily Graphic, Daily Telegraphic and Graphic, Canadians stood fairly well. Simpson was the highest colonial, standing twenty-eighth on list and winning together with Bayles and Vroom $10 and N.R.A. bronze cross. Spearing, Stuart and White each won $10. Bayles was second in Stewart Challenge Cup and won $50. McGregor got $10 in this match. Latter was eighth in the Duke of Cambridge and won $20. Annaud, O'Brien, Stewart and White each won $10 in this match.

The King's prize and gold medal were won today by Color Sergt. Davis, of the Third Glamorgan Volunteers, with a score of 311. Pte. McCallum, of the First Stirling, was second, with a score of 310, and Sergt. Galloway, of the Second Ayrshire, was third, with 303. This is the second time Davis has won the King's medal, a feat which has been accomplished only once before in the history of the competition.

A BAD FAILURE.

Toronto, July 25.—Ten cents on the dollar is all that the creditors of Illesley & Horn, contractors, who built the King Edward hotel, may expect to receive. The unsecured liabilities are $96,000, with assets of less than $15,000.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Torontonian Accused of Smuggling Acquitted and Will Marry.

Detroit, July 25.—Prof. Albert Schmidt, of Toronto, Ont., was today acquitted in the United States district court of the charge of smuggling $5,000 worth of jewelry and precious stones into this country from Canada. Schmidt was arrested soon after his arrival in Detroit with Miss Sara Crawford, also of Toronto, and the couple will be married here tomorrow, it is said.

Interred Dead Pope Last Night

Body of the Late Pontiff Laid to Rest in St. Peters' Cathedral.

Imposing Ceremony at Reception of Ambassadors By Sacred College.

Rome, July 25.—The body of Pope Leo was interred in St. Peter's tonight. The strokes of the hammer which resounded through the immense dome of the cathedral announced to the earnest gathering in the nave that Leo XIII. had been laid to rest. At sundown the most important and most solemn of all the obsequies took place. About one thousand persons had received invitations to attend the ceremony.

Through special permission a representative of the Associated Press was allowed to enter the chapel of the Sacrament before the remains of the dead Pontiff were removed. Cardinal Rampolla was waiting outside the gates in violet robes, surrounded by the chapter of the cathedral, which was lead by Mgr. Coppateli, who conducted the services. Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni directed the work of the removal of the bier, which was executed by eight sediaries, or Pope's carriers, attired in the brilliant red brocade costumes. They at first tried to raise the bier, but finding it too heavy, slowly slid a low car with noiseless wheels then then to the strains of "Miserere," which wailed through the mighty church, and preceded by a glittering cross held aloft, the procession, carrying candles and torches, slowly left the chapel and went up the church, passing the bronze statue and the shrine of St. Peter.

St. Peter's is peculiarly fitted to be the background of such a scene; the cold whiteness of her vast pillars showed up to the bright uniforms of the guards, the violet robes of the clergy and red of the bier, while the glittering light of the candles made the procession the only visible object and rendered the obsequies beyond and behind it noticeable. After the passage around the church, the cortege arrived at the chapel choir, the bier being so carried that the dead Pope was carried head first, according to the ceremonial.

Here all those who had received invitations were stopped, remaining in the main part of the Basilica behind a double line of the Swiss guards. In the chapel the music changed to notes of joy and triumph, and "In Paradisum" ringing out with telling effect. From the outside the five bells of St. Peter's rang out their accustomed salute, mingling harmoniously with the music of the choir.

In the chapel the bier bearing the dead Pontiff was received by Cardinal Oreglia. It was placed in the centre, backed by an altar with a beautiful image of the Madonna, before which were burning four immense candles in silver staffs.

Around two sides of the chapel, in the choir seats, were 36 cardinals, all wearing violet robes, except Cardinals Gotti and Pierrotti, who wore the white mantles of their order, Cardinal Martinolli in black, as an Augustinian, and Cardinal Vives Uto in Franciscan brown. In the middle of the right of the chapel, among the cardinals, sat Moricantoi Colloua, assistant to the pontifical throne, with an empty seat next him, owing to the fact that Prince Arsini, who held the same position, had resigned.

Color was given to the scene by gendarmes and Palatine and noble guards. The last named have never left the remains since the Pope died. Above the cardinals, behind a grating, were the ladies of the aristocracy and the family of the Pope. The diplomatic body was also present, as were many men of the Roman aristocracy.

Rome, July 25.—On the stroke of midday, as the noon gun from the Castle of Stangelo was fired, the lying in state of the body of Pope Leo XIII. came quietly to an end, and those few who still lingered at the gates of the Chapel of the Sacramento in St. Peter's were ordered to leave. Ten minutes later Italian bersaglieri (infantry) and gendarmes filed out of the basilica and the body of the late Pope was left to the care of those who had watched by the Pope in his lifetime. The preparations for this evening's interment were immediately commenced.

It is estimated that 80,000 people passed the catafalque since Thursday morning.

The last funeral mass in St. Peter's was celebrated this morning in the chapel of choir. At the same time funeral masses were celebrated in most of the churches of Rome.

The most solemn and imposing ceremony today was the reception by the Sacred college in the hall of consistory of the whole diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican. The Portuguese ambassador delivered an address in French, expressing the sorrow of all the powers at the death of Pope Leo.

NEW YORK FAILURES.

New York, July 25.—No statement of Taylor & Co.'s assets and liabilities has been made, but from the president of a leading National bank, it is learned that the liabilities may be well on to $6,000,000. Estimates of Stow & Co.'s liabilities run from $1,250,000 to $2,500,000.

PREFER CANADIAN FLOUR.

Montreal, July 25.—The Star's London cable says: At yesterday's meeting of the Royal commission on the food supply in time of war, witnesses representing the master bakers and confectioners agreed in declaring Canadian flour of a greatly improved quality and readily finding a large market in Great Britain.

MORE REVISION OF GRAND TRUNK

Opposition Will Object to Any Delay Beyond Tuesday Next.

Ottawa, July 25.—Senator Gowan, of Barrie, is reported to be critically ill. Senator Forget is ill at his residence in Montreal.

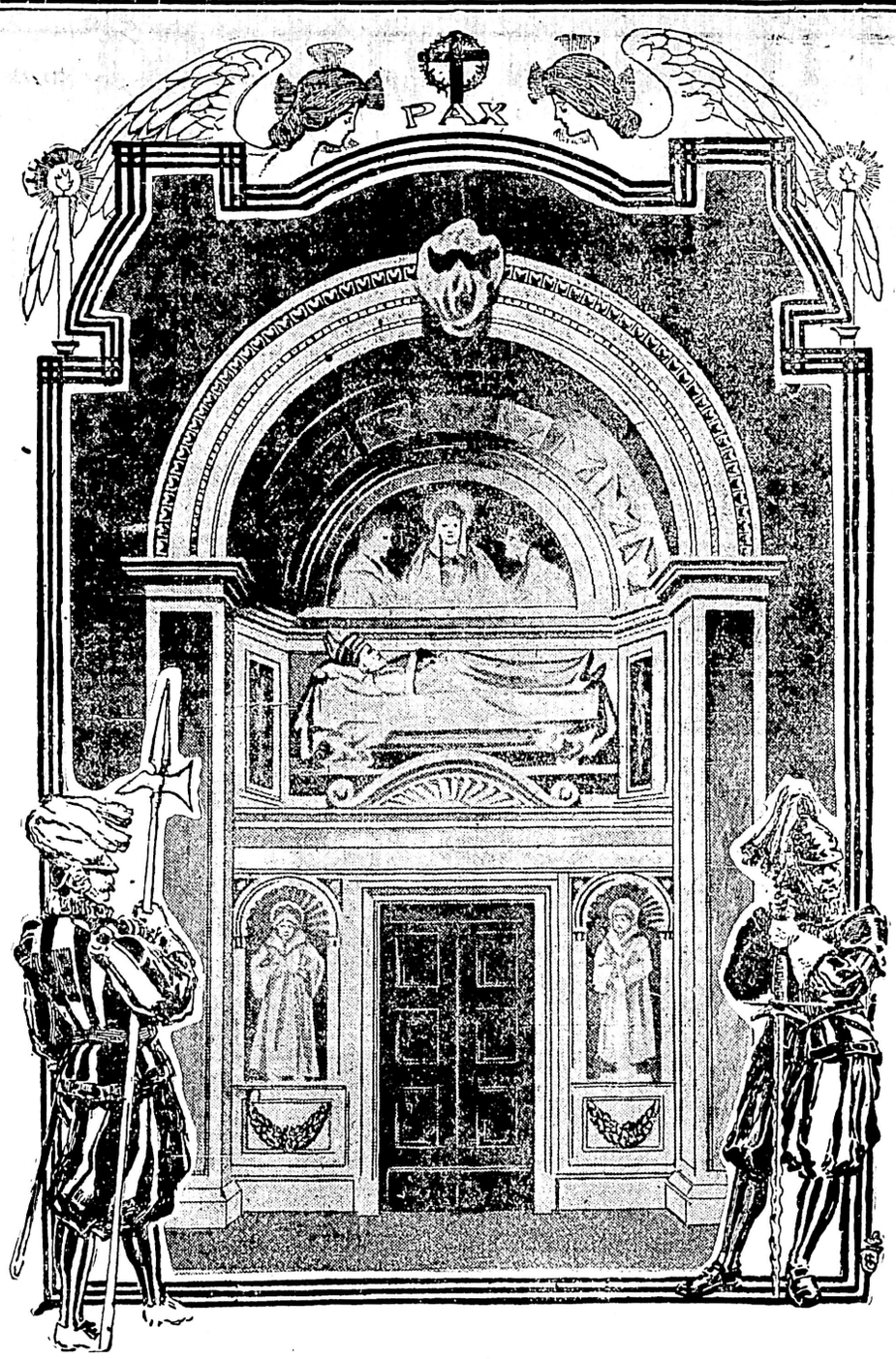
Lieut. H. Whelan, 43rd Regiment, son of a prominent lumberman here, was accidentally killed on a raft today bound for Quebec.

The cabinet met this morning and had another revision of the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement. The opposition will not permit further potsponement beyond Tuesday, and will block business if the government's dilatory methods continue.

TATOOSH REPORT.

Tatoosh, July 25.—(8 p. m.—Clear; wind west, eight miles. Inward—U. S. steamer Columbine, Columbia river to Puget Sound, 7 a.m. Outward—Bark Seaking, Port Gamble to Port Pirie; steamers Miowera, Victoria to Sydney; Shinano Maru, Victoria to Hongkong.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.



Entrance to the Tomb Where the Body of the Late Pope Will Finally Rest.

Opposed to Ralph Smith

Feeling in District Prevents His Candidature Being taken Seriously.

Discrepancies as to Facts Attending the Joan's Memorable Trip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, July 25.—Prominent local Liberals who are thoroughly familiar with the conditions in Nanaimo and neighborhood, say that the despatch from Ottawa putting forward Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., so strongly for consideration must not be taken seriously, as it is only another attempt on the part of Mr. Smith and his friends to feel the sentiment of the district regarding himself, and that that sentiment is hopelessly against him. The people of this constituency, those Liberals declare, will not follow Mr. Smith in his desire to prepare for himself a soft cushion on which to fall when, at the next general election, which is expected very soon, Mr. Smith will confront certain defeat in his attempt to regain his seat in the Dominion House. They point out that Mr. Smith has lost caste immensely in Nanaimo owing to certain questionable actions and speeches which they assert he will have great difficulty in explaining to the electors. Mr. Smith was elected as a "straight labor" candidate and it is charged against him that his change to the Liberal side of the house was for causes which do not enhance his reputation for integrity.

As for the announcement that Mr. Smith may by some combination of fortuitous circumstances become at no distant day, premier of British Columbia, the Liberals here laugh at it as the wildest dream. Mr. Smith, with all his cleverness and undoubted ability has managed to alienate from himself the good opinion of a very large and influential section of the local Liberal party, and any attempt to elevate him to the honors suggested in the despatch would be fought with bitterness and determination only to be found where the quarrel is a family one.

If Mr. Smith persists in his design to offer himself for the local house for Nanaimo, in opposition to a Conservative and a Socialist, and the latter party are quite determined upon offering a candidate in that constituency, he is simply courting depeat and working in the interest of the Socialist candidate. The Nanaimo Conservatives, your correspondent is confidentially assured by one of them, have no intention of withholding a candidate for fear that a Socialist may be returned. They are quite confident that the Conservative can win in Nanaimo City.

Mr. Dan McKinnon, who recently resigned from the local police force and went to Vancouver, has returned, and may withdraw his resignation. He shares in the general advance of salary made to provincial constables. On this the differences hinged.

The eleven licensed houses of this town seem to be in some dangr of passing into the hands of Italian proprietors. Two more Italian landlords have secured hotels, making the total number of mine hosts of that nationality in Ladysmith six, leaving only five hotels managed by proprietors of other nationalities. The two latest to acquire hotels here are Mr. Desderro, late of Kamloops, who has entered into possession of the Central hotel, First avenue, in succession to Mr. George Johnson, who came here from Extension, and has returned thither to conduct a hotel. Mr. William Morris, of the Extension hotel, Esplanade, near the bunkers, has sold out to Mr. Vario, and may also return to Extension. The other hotels in town operated by Italians are the Queen's, High street, Mr. Dandouff; the Portland, Mr. Gallio; the Europe (unlicensed), Mr. Giachero, and the Pretoria, Mr. John Tha. Of course, there is a very large proportion of Italians in Ladysmith's cosmopolitan population, the descendants of the Quirites perhaps exceeding any other nationality.

What took place at the Liberal meeting held in Cedar hall, Cedar district, on Thursday night, has not been given out for publication, but it is understood that a good deal of important business was transacted. Complete harmony marked the proceedings. The Ladysmith contingent returned home at two o'clock in the morning.

Both the Nanaimo papers conferred a considerable favor upon their readers by copying in extenso your Ladysmith correspondents' true and complete statement of all the facts connected with the unfortunate detention of the steamer Joan on Saturday night with a large party of Nanaimo excursionists on board. Mayor Manson is quoted by the Free Press as saying that the time consumed by the Joan in entering Ladysmith harbor was one hour and twenty minutes, and that the same time was taken to get out of it, making in all two hours and forty minutes. Further careful enquiry by your correspondent establishes the fact that the steamer was not here longer than twenty minutes, and that she came in at full speed and left at the same gait. As the distance to Ladysmith from the direct route between Salt Spring Island and Nanaimo is not more than two miles, and as the steamer travels at an average rate of ten knots an hour, it is hard to reconcile Mayor Manson's extraordinary statement with the facts.

The report sent to the Colonist by the Ladysmith correspondent was based on carefully ascertained and verified statements of eye-witnesses. The reports which appeared in the Nanaimo newspapers were quite erroneous, and must have been the result of some one trying, only too successfully, to hoax those papers. Experienced navigators to whom the Colonist report was shown unhesitaringly declared that it was strictly in accordance with the actual facts, and that the Nanaimo papers were either most careless in their attempts to serve the news regarding the matter, or were deliberately misleading the people. The article in the Nanaimo Hrald of Friday morning contained a characteristic attack on Mr. Dunsmuir, and also upon your Ladysmith correspondent, for daring to give the truth about the matter. The article caused much amusement here.

The sole object of the Nanaimo papers' attacks upon Mr. Dunsmuir is quite clear—any club is good enough for use against him. It is pointed out by the captain of a steamer which frequently passes through the dangerous passage known as Dodd's Narrows, that had the captain of the Joan been weak enough to listen to the clamors of his passengers and attempted the passage, and had a deplorable accident happened, the clamorous passengers would not have been responsible but the skipper—and Mr. Dunsmuir for happening to be on board at the time.

Mr. Samuel Baxter, steam boiler and machinery inspector, has gone to Chemainus after inspecting various plants here.

Great quantities of coal are coming down daily from Extension, and the bunkers and yards are once more well filled. Quick despatch is being given to vessels loading here for distant ports.

Government Agent Thomson is having more lively scenes with indignant foreigners who present themselves for registration on the voters 'list. He has had to refuse quite a number on account of their inability to read English. It is said that the number of known Socialists now on the Ladysmith voters' list is almost sufficient to ensure the return of a candidate.

A very jolly party of campers from Ladysmith have established themselves under the greenwood tree on the beautiful shore of Alonzo Bay, about a mile from town, on the east side of the harbor. Quite a little city of white tents has been erected, and the evenings are made melodious by camp fire songs and merry laughter. The gentlemen go over by boat and canoe in the evening after business, returning bright and early in the morning, refreshed by their nestle next to Nature and bracing swim in the sparkling waters of the secluded bay.

Ship Glory of the Seas began taking on her coal cargo on Friday afternoon, and will be ready for sea middle of next week.

Ruthven, Ont., July 25.—Thomas Dawson, 90 years of age, an Essex county pioneer, was overcome by the intense heat while hoeing corn yesterday afternoon, and died last night.

Three-Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

SPORTING NEWS

BASEBALL.

The Oak Bay senior baseball team were defeated by the B. C. Electric Railway team by a score of 10 to 8. Dempster, who pitched for the former team, was certainly off color, and if Holness had not come to the rescue at the seventh innings, the score would have been very much one-sided. On the other hand, Reynolds was in fine form, pitching good ball for the tramway men. One of the chief features of the game was the errorless play of A. Coulson in right field.

Batteries for tramway—R. Reynolds and Davidson, for Oak Bay—Dempster, Holness and Coulson. Umpire, H. Higgins.

The Boot and Shoe baseball team will play the D. & N. Railway nine on Tuesday evening at 6:15 o'clock at Beacon Hill. As the Boat and Shoe players have not suffered a defeat yet, and the railway have only lost one game, an exciting contest is expected.

THE OAK.

ANNUAL MEETING N. P. A. A. O.

The annual meeting took place at the Hotel Vancouver, when the following officers and delegates were appointed for the ensuing year: R. C. Hart, president; H. Dallas Helmcken, vice-president; H. W. Kent, V. R. C., secretary-treasurer. Delegates: J. H. Lawson, jr., and D. O'Sullivan, Victoria; J. H. S. and A. H. Russell, Vancouver; A. H. Buchanan and A. M. Johnson, Nelson; Mr. Gleason and Mr. Luders, Portland.

The financial statement submitted showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, $350 standing to their credit at the bank.

The next meet will be held at Portland between July 15 and August.

YACHTING.

The sixth race of the season for yachts of the 1 design class was sailed yesterday afternoon in a good breeze. The start was made at 3 p. m. Redskin was the first to cross the line, but Aloha was well placed on her weather quarter. Oueida was to leeward of Redskin, and Marietta some distance astern. It was a close haul to Macaulay point, and Aloha at once took the lead. Redskin was not in her usual form and was passed by both Oueida and Marietta before Macaulay point was reached. Aloha had a good lead at this buoy and the other three hauled round all in a cluster. On the reach to Brotchie there was no change in position, but when gybeing round the buoy Marietta gave it too wide a berth and Redskin slipped in and passed her. The first round was completed as follows:

Aloha, 3:27:20.
Oneida, 3:27:43.
Redskin, 3:28:04.
Marietta, 3:28:11.

On the second beat to Macaulay, Redskin again dropped astern and Marietta passed Oneida. Aloha led round the buoy, and the other three were almost touching as they tacked round it. They spread out on the reach to Brotchie, and Marietta was again cut out when gybeing round the buoy, this time by Oneida, and these two had a very close race to Pearline rock, which they rounded close alongside one another.

The times at the end of the second round were:

Aloha, 3:53:57.
Marietta, 3:55:11.
Oneida, 3:55:14.
Redskin, 3:55:27.

On the last bit of windward work, Aloha pointed much higher than the others and increased her lead. Marietta, Oueida, and Redskin again tacked round the buoy—all close together and no changes in position took place on the reach to Brotchie and the run home.

The race finished as follows:

Aloha, 4:20:45—1st prize.
Marietta, 4:22:00—2nd prize.
Oueida, 4:22:14.
Redskin, 4:22:29.

The next race will be a ladies' race, on Wednesday, the 29th of July. Start at 3 p. m.; twice round the usual course.

LAWN TENNIS.

The entries in the J. B. A. A. tennis tournament closed last night, and the tournament will commence tomorrow at 4 p. m., and continue during the week. The handicaps and drawings are as follows: Gentlemen's singles:

J. Hunter, rec. 15, vs. E. Carr Hilton, owe 30.
D. Leeming, rec. 15, vs. J. E. Cornwall, scratch.
L. S. V. York, owe 15, vs. Dr. Quay, scratch.
R. A. Bethune, rec. 15, vs. K. Scholefield, owe 15.
R. J. Fell, owe 15, vs. J. J. Irwin, rec 15.
J. Leeming, owe 15.3, vs. J. Hart, rec. 15.
L. P. Solly, rec. 15, vs. F. A. McRae, owe 15.3.
F. T. Cornwall, owe 30, vs. T. M. Foote, scratch.
J. A. Rithet, owe 30 vs. A. B. Scoble, rec. 15.
W. T. Williams, owe 15, vs. E. H. Russell, owe 15.

Gentlemen's Doubles:

E. C. Hilton and J. A. Rithet, owe 30 vs. W. T. Williams and partner.
K. Scholefield and L. S. York, owe 15, vs. J. Hart and J. J. Irwin, scratch.
L. S. Solly and A. B. Scoble, scratch, vs. F. T. Cornwall and T. M. Foote, owe 15.3.
J. Hunter and J. E. Cornwall, scratch, vs. J. Leeming and F. A. McRae, owe 15.3

Ladies' Singles:

Miss Nosan, scratch, vs. Miss McRae, owe 15.
Miss Short, scratch, vs. Miss Fell, rec. 15.
Mrs. E. C. Hilton, owe 15, vs. Mrs. Greene, owe 15.
Miss Schrapnel, scratch, vs. Miss Brown, scratch.

Mixed Doubles:

J. Hunter and Miss Brown, rec. 15, vs. R. J. Fell and Mrs. Greene.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Carr Hilton, vs. F. A. McRae and Miss McRae.
J. Leeming and Miss Shrapnel, vs. J. Hart and Miss Fell.
K. Scholefield and Miss Nason vs. W. T. Williams and partner.

Gentlemen's Doubles:

W. T. Williams and partner vs. E. Carr Hilton and J. A. Rithet, owe 30.
K. Scholefield and L. S. V. York, owe 15, vs. J. Hart and J. J. Irwin, scratch.
P. Solly and A. B. Scoble, scratch, vs. F. T. Cornwall and T. M. Foote, owe 153.
J. Hunter and J. E. Cornwall, scratch, vs. J. Leeming and F. A. McRae, owe 153.

The games arranged for tomorrow are as follows:

4 p. m., Court No. 1: R. A. Bethune vs. K. Scholefield.
Court No. 2: L. S. Solly vs. F. A. McRae.
5 p. m., Court No. 1: J. Leeming vs. J. Hart.
Court No. 2: R. J. Fell vs. J. J. Irwin.
6 p. m., Court No. 1: Miss Shrapnel vs. Miss Brown.
Court No. 2: Miss Fell vs. Miss Short.

All players are requested to be on the grounds at the time specified.

CRICKET.

The third match played yesterday afternoon between H. M. Fleet and the Victoria Cricket Club at the Canteen grounds resulted in a win for the Victoria Cricket Club, and was one of the most enjoyable games that have been played this season. The visiting team were entertained in the navy's usual friendly and hospitable manner. The full score is as follows:

First Innings.

Lieut. Lewis, b. Menzies	34
Capt. Hall, b. W. York	6
Paymaster Woodward, c. Menzies, b. Gooch	15
Dr. O'Leary, c. Trimen, b. Gooch	10
Lieut. Thomas, c. Garnett, b. Menzies	12
Lieut. Pound, b. Menzies	4
Lieut. Forster, c. Trimen, b. Gooch	4
Pte. Rawstrom, c. and b. Gooch	0
Lieut. Moore, b. Gooch	3
Lieut. Gedge, b. Gooch	5
Hansall did not bat	
Extras	2
Total	92

Second Innings.

Lieut. Pound, b. Jaeger	4
Lieut. Lewis, Lb.w., b. Jaeger	4
Lieut. Woodward, c. L. York, b. Menzies	4
Pte. Rawstrom, run out	0
Dr. O'Leary, c. and b. Menzies	4
Lieut. Moore, c. and b. Jaeger	1
Lieut. Gedge, run out	24
Lieut. Thomas, b. W. York	17
Lieut. Forster, not out	16
Lieut. Hall, b. Gooch	7
Hassall did not bat	
Extras	6
Total for 9 wickets	87

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.

L. York, c. Lewis, b. Rawstrom	2
W. York, c. Dr. O'Leary, b. Lewis	1
R. Jaeger, run out	0
L. B. Trimen, b. Rawstrom	9
L. O. Garnett, c. Pound, b. Gedge	49
W. P. Gooch, b. Lewis	1
B. H. T. Drake, c. Lewis, b. Gedge	2
H. J. Martin, not out	36
R. H. Swinerton, b. Lewis	2
D. Menzies, run out	0
J. Douglas, stpd. Hansal, b. Lewis	0
Extras	10
Total	103

Second Innings.

W. York, b. Forster	22
H. J. Martin, b. Rastrom	9
L. York, not out	31
L. O. Garnett, not out	25
Extras	9
Total for 2 wickets	87

R. Jaeger, L. B. Trimen, W. P. Gooch, B. H. T. Drake, R. H. Swinerton, D. Menzies, J. Douglas did not bat.

Insist on getting Martell's Three-Star Brandy.

"Yes," sighed the youth in purple suspenders, "the old gentleman caught me hugging his daughter and then there was a storm."

"You should have sent a report to the weather department," chuckled his friend in duck trousers.

"What should I have sent?"

"The storm was caused by heavy local pressure."—Chicago News.

BORN.

EATON—At Vernon Jubilee Hospital, on the 13th July, the wife of Mr. Eaton, of a daughter.

MUNN—At "Cragmoat," Terrace avenue, this city, on the 24th inst., the wife of H. A. Munn, of a daughter.

BLAND—On July 23rd, at Richard street, Vancouver, the wife of J. W. Bland, V. S., of a son.

DIED.

CAWKER—On July 23rd, at 539 Hamilton street, Vancouver, Catherine Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cawker, aged 28.

McDOWELL—On the 22nd inst., at the City Hospital, Vancouver, Gordon McDowell, son of John and Sara Jane McDowell, of 735 Hamilton street, aged 1 year and 10 months.

GILL—On Thursday, July 23rd, at 454 Seventh avenue, East, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, Ann Gill, a native of Ardglass, Ireland, and mother of Mrs. William Burns, aged 101 years.

LOVERIDGE—At Vernon, on the 20th inst., Kenneth Vernon, son of A. T. Loveridge, aged 3 years.

MONUMENTS
BE SURE TO
Get Stewart's Prices
on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

Graham's
BEGINNING OF THE END
OF THE GREAT
Midsummer Clearance
EXTRA OFFERINGS
DURING THE
NEXT FIVE DAYS

SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS
AT ABOUT HALF PRICE NOW
Motley Black Peau de Sole Sole Taffeta; some with drop skirts, others unlined, pretty sleeve and collar effects, some with large lace collar. Prices
$19.85 TO $35.00
All worth about double.

BIGGEST BARGAIN YET
For the Next 5 Days Only
On the Finer Grades
WALKING and DRESS SUITS
173 SUITS At $27.50
ALTERED FREE OF CHARGE FOR THE NEXT FIVE DAYS ONLY.
Think of the assortment, think of the quality, then think of the price. Among this lot you will find only one or two suits that have been in the store earlier than this spring and the original prices were up as high as $60. Mostly with Silk Drops material. Etamine, Cheviot, Tweed, Broadcloth, for five days only $27.50
J. L. Graham 714-716 SECOND AVE. SEATTLE

ALASKA-KAYAK OIL CO.
Owns 900 acres of the choicest lands in the celebrated
ALASKA OIL FIELDS
For development purposes stock is now being sold at 10 cents per share cash, or 12 cents per share by monthly payments. For full information and sample of Oil, apply to
J. E. CHURCH
14 Trounce Ave. Broker.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate a bank with the usual powers of banks, under "The Bank Act" and amendments thereto, to be called "The Alliance Bank of Canada," with its head office at the City of Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia, and a capital of $5,000,000.

HARRIS, HENRY & CAHAN,
Solicitors for Applicant.

Dated at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the 12th day of June, 1903.

Avoid Worry
And save money by placing your orders for repairs. Ship fittings or carpenter work of any kind with J. P. Burgess, Carpenter and Builder. Phone 195. 10 Broughton.

Applications (from women only) are invited for the position of teacher at Metlakatla. Salary $60 per month. Excellent board and lodging may be obtained a stone's throw from the school-house, at $18 per month. No young or inexperienced teacher need apply.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Education.

VICTORIA TENT AND AWNING FACTORY
Bastion Square, next to Board of Trade.
HAMMOCKS, CAMP FURNITURE AND TENTS.
At greatly reduced prices at cost and below for eight days.

VICTORIA THEATRE
For three nights only. Commencing Thursday, 30th July. From the Palace Theatre, London, England.
100,000—Bioscope—100,000 animated pictures of
Living Canada
Including the
SIGHTS, MARCH AND PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.
The Delhi Durbar, King Edward's Visit to Paris, Opening of Parliament by the King and Queen in state, etc., etc.
Popular prices, 50c., 35c. and gallery 25c.
Seats on sale Tuesday at Victoria Book & Stationery Store, Government street.

DOUGLAS GARDENS
Monday Night
Eagles' Night
A MAMMOTH BILL OF ATTRACTIONS.
HEADED BY
Leoni and Leoni
America's Greatest Gymnasts.

MISS S. F. SMITH
A. T. C. M.
Certificated pupil, Toronto College of Music and Gold Medalist of H. M. Field, of Leipzig, Germany.
Classes in Pianoforte Playing, Theory of Music, Harmony.
57 Fort Street

The Palace of Sweets
45 GOVERNMENT ST.
A Paradise to Spend a Leisure Moment
And participate in the cup that refreshes, but does not inebriate.
AN ICE CREAM OR AN ICE CREAM SODA.
Flavored with any of the fruit juices to suit your taste. Guaranteed pure.
Our parlors are complete with every modern comfort and convenience.
OUR YATES ST. BRANCH STORE.
Will also be found replete with stock and up-to-date in its appointments.

TEACHER WANTED

For Michel School; duties to commence after holidays; state qualifications. Address R. T. Henderson, Secy., Michel, B.C.

TEACHER WANTED

Applications are invited and received by the undersigned to July the 25th, 1903, for the position of Teacher of Crofton Public School. Salary $50 per month.

JNO. DEPPEESSI,
Secretary.
Board of School Trustees.

TEACHER WANTED

For Salmo Public School. Apply, stating qualifications.

F. NICKELLS,
Salmo, B. C.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

Sealed tenders will be received for supplying the above institution from August 1, 1903, to July 31, 1904, with the following articles, to be delivered free: Meat, poultry, vegetables, groceries, milk and drugs.

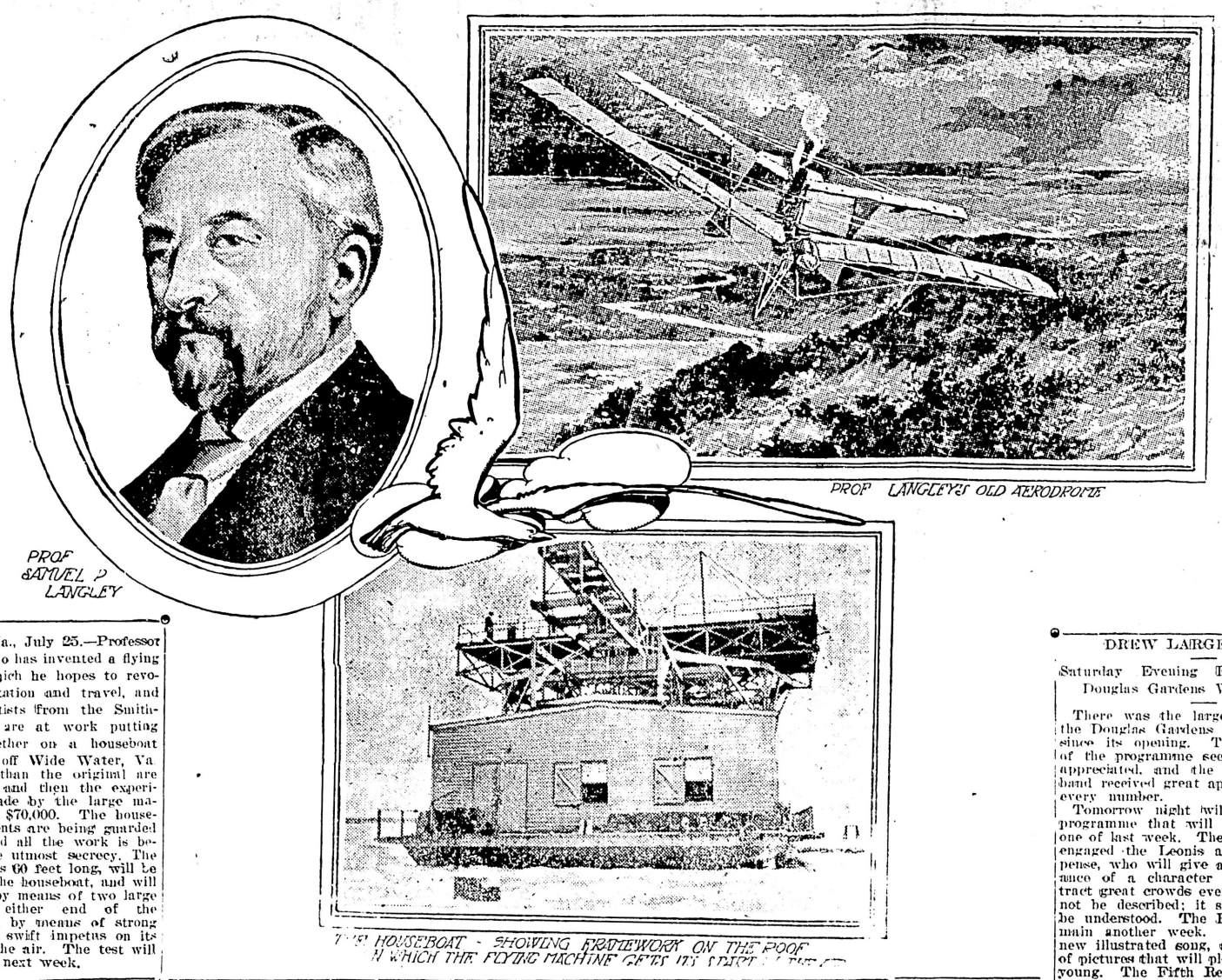
Tenders for scavengering, and for painting and binding the tenth annual report will also be received. Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned on or before noon on Monday, July 27, 1903.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary,
Board of Trade Bldg.

PROFESSOR LANGLEY'S AERODROME.



Wide Water, Va., July 25.—Professor S. P. Langley, who has invented a flying machine, with which he hopes to revolutionize transportation and travel, and a party of scientists from the Smithsonian Institute, are at work putting the machine together on a houseboat that is anchored off Wide Water, Va. Airships smaller than the original are to be tried first, and then the experiment is to be made by the large machine, which cost $70,000. The houseboat and its contents are being guarded very carefully, and all the work is being done with the utmost secrecy. The areoplane, which is 60 feet long, will be placed on top of the houseboat, and will be shot forward by means of two large catapults, one at either end of the track, which will, by means of strong springs, give it a swift impetus on its initial voyage in the air. The test will probably be made next week.

Worcester Sauce (English)..... 10c each

Pure Italian Olive Oil, pints..... 35c each

Pure Italian Olive Oil, quarts..... 65c each

Fred Garne, Jr., Corner Yates and Broad

Y. M. C. A. EXCURSION

The first excursion of the newly organized Y. M. C. A., proved an unqualified success. Through the kindness of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, the City of Nanaimo was loaned to the association, and too many thanks cannot be given to him for the encouragement he has given to the board of directors.

A start was made from the E. & N. wharf at 2 o'clock and over 400 of Victoria's citizens were led to take in this excursion.

A most enjoyable three hours was spent on the water and at 5 o'clock the boat landed at Musgrave's wharf, on Salt Spring island.

A committee of young men had arranged ,on short notice, a very good programme of sports, which were keenly contested:

Parfitt's orchestra rendered a most valuable service and helped in a very large degree to make the outing a great success. The Ladies' Auxiliary, with Mrs. Jenkins as president, did a noble service in providing for meals, selling ice cream, fruit, candy, etc.

On the homeward trip a start was made from the wharf at 6:45, and between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 a short musical programme was officially rendered by the orchestra, and the following votes of thanks were most heartily given: To the ladies of the Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary; to the Hon. James Dunsmuir; to the captain and officers of the steamer; to the members of the orchestra; to Metropolitan Sunday school for loan of piano.

A short address was also given by Mr. W. B. Fisher, the retiring secretary who has done noble service for the association during the past three months.

Mr. J. T. Little, the newly arrived secretary, was then called upon for a short address.

A most enjoyable gathering was brought to a close by the singing of "The Maple Leaf Forever," and "God Save the King."

The remark was heard from many lips that this was the best excursion they had attended this season.

CONCERT AT GORGE.

Mexican National Band to Render Good Programme This Afternoon.

At the Victoria Gardens this afternoon the Mexican National band will render a select and popular programme, commencing at 3 o'clock, as follows:

Selection—The Serenade ..... V. Herbert
Waltz—Symposia ..... Theo Bendix
Idyl—Hiawatha ..... N. Moret
March—Belle of Bohemia .... Englander
Cornet Solo—Asthore ..... H. Trotere
Mr. Henry Nicking.
Selection—The Mocking Bird .. Rosenfield
Characteristic—Hocus Pocus Dance .. .. C. Miller
Spanish Danse—Premier Balero ..O. Hackh
Waltz—The Idol's Eye .....V. Herbert
March—Flirtation ..... F. Bold
Overture—Sunday at the Gorge ....Davis
Gavotte—A Dream of Arizona .....Ewing
Valse Lente—Idylla .....J. Arnold
Selection—The Little Duchess ..De Koven

HAMILTON PERSONALS.

Hamilton, Ont.—Professor Martin Oleworth, director of the school of education, has fully recovered from a severe attack of catarrhal sore throat. He used Catarrhozone and was very quickly cured. The professor states that Catarrhozone is a perfect treasure. It is an invigorant assistant to the voice, prevents huskiness and colds, and removes every trace of inflammation or catarrh in a short time. All druggists sell Catarrhozone.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 105 acres more or less, abutting on Cowichan Harbor, Cowichan District, consisting of the East 40 acres of Section 4, and the East 10 acres of Section 5, Range 6, and fractional section 3, Range 7, containing 55 acres, formerly in possession of Henry Harrison Welch.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and delivered at the office of Messrs Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., before 12 noon, the 13th day of August, 1903.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 160 acres more or less, consisting of Section 4, Range 5, and the West 60 acres of Section 4, Range 6, Cowichan District, formerly in possession of Rodger Douglas.

The highest tender not necessarily accepted.

All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and delivered at the office of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., before 12 noon the 13th day of August.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

Victoria Building Society

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Secretary's office, 15 Trounce avenue, on Thursday the 30th July, 1903, at 8 p. m.

To receive the Secretary's half yearly report and balance sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting. To elect a director to fill the place of G. A. Carelton, resigned.

By order.

A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

The Victoria No. 2 Building Society.

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Secretary's Office, 15 Trounce avenue, on Friday, 31st July, 1903, at 8 p. m.

To receive the Secretary's half yearly Report and Balance Sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order.

A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

DREW LARGE CROWD.

Saturday Evening Entertainment at Douglas Gardens Well Attended.

There was the largest attendance at the Douglas Gardens last night of any since its opening. The various items of the programme seemed to be much appreciated, and the Fifth Regiment band received great applause for almost every number.

Tomorrow night will inaugurate a programme that will even surpass the one of last week. The management has engaged the Leonis at very great expense, who will give an aerial performance of a character calculated to attract great crowds every night. It cannot be described; it should be seen to be understood. The Harrisons will remain another week. There will be a new illustrated song, and a new series of pictures that will please both old and young. The Fifth Regiment band will render some entirely new selections, several of which have not been played at the gardens. The members of the various local lodges of Eagles will give a reception at the gardens to the delegates to the provincial convention, which opens in this city tomorrow, and it is expected that a large number of members and their friends will be present.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are pure vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Tennis and Boating Trousers, damaged by water, half-price. B. Williams & Co.

Solemn Requiem For Dead Pope

Impressive Services In Local Roman Catholic Churches This Morning.

Special Programme of Music to Be Rendered By Cathedral Choir.

Adherents in Victoria of the Roman Catholic faith will today in common with their brethren throughout the world, pay fitting respect to the memory of the departed pontiff—Pope Leo XIII. At St. Andrew's Cathedral at 10:30 a solemn requiem will be chanted for the repose of the soul of the great leader who has just passed away. Archbishop Orth will preach the sermon. A memorial service will also be held at St. Joseph's church, Esquimalt. Requiem high mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Nicolaye. The following programme of music will be rendered by the choir at St. Andrew's Cathedral:

Leo's Last Prayer ..... Rev. C. J. Smith
Miss Emma A. Sehl.
Introitus ..... Fr. H. Schmidt
Choir.
Kyrie ..... Palestrina
Choir.
Dies Irae ..... Fr. H. Schmidt
Choir.
Offertory—Pie Jesu ..... J. Wiegand
Miss E. A. Sehl.
Sanctus..... Memorare
Choir.
Benedictus ..... Gounod
Mrs. J. A. Johnson.
Agnus Dei ..... F. H. Schmidt
Choir.

* * *

The service in the various churches of other denominations are as follows:

ST. JOHN'S.

There will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evensong. The rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Lord of All Power and Might.. ..... Mason
Venite, Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Roberts in G
Benedictus ..... Roberts in D
Hymns 276, 280, 228
Organ—Gloria from 2nd Mass .....Mozart
Evening.
Organ—Oh For the Wings of a Dove.. ..... Mendelssohn
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby in E
Nunc Dimittis ..... Wesley in A
Hymns 193, 229, 235
Organ—March in D ..... Handel

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, Rev. W. Baugh Allen; evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ....Calkin
Venite ..... Reinagle
Psalms for 26th Morning..Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Sir H. S. Oakley
Benedictus ..... Langdon
Litany ....
Hymns 7, 418, 230
Festal March ..... Calkin
Voluntary ....
Evening.
Voluntary—Elevation ..... Guilmant
Processional Hymn 175
Psalms for 26th Evening..Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Mornington
Nunc Dimittis .....Attwood
Hymns 365, 337, 28
Vesper Hymn 551
Recessional Hymn 217
Voluntary—Fantasia ....B. Tours

* * *

CHURCH OF OUR LORD (R. E.)

At the Church of Our Lord (R. E.) there will be services at 11 and 7, conducted by the rector, Rev. H. J. Wood, who will also occupy the pulpit on both occasions. Strangers are always welcome. The music is as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Invocation ..... Jules Therese
Venite and Psalms as Set .....
Te Deum—Quadruple Chant .....
Benedictus 3
Hymns 480, 567, 163
Organ—Postlude ..... Dubois
Evening.
Organ—Allegretto ..... Max Oesten
Psalms as Set .....
Cantate 3
Deus 2
Hymns 423, 371, 31
Doxology 16
Organ—Grand March ..... Jules Therese

* * *

ST. BARNABAS'.

Rector, Rev. E. G. Miller. Services, holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins and litany with sermon, 11 a. m.; evensong with sermon, 7 p. m. Preacher all day, the rector.

Morning.

Voluntary—Offertoire in F .....Batiste
Venite—Chant 1 ....Cathedral Psalter
Psalms—As Set ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum and Benedictus—As Set.... ....Cathedral Psalter
Litany .....
Offertory—Melody in G ..... Therese
Hymns 231, 207, 228
Voluntary—March in G ..... Hill
Evening.
Voluntary—Cradle Song ..... Spinney
Psalms—As Set ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—As Set .... Cathedral Psalter
Hymns 252, 277, 477
Offertory—Evening Hymn .... Dudley Buck
Vesper Hymn ....M. S.
Voluntary .... Rossini

* * *

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. The Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will preach morning and evening. Mr. Forrest Angus, late principal basso of St. Paul's, Montreal, will sing morning and evening. Music as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andantino ..... Lemare
Psalm 67
Anthem—O God Who Hast Prepared.. ....Roberts
Hymns 113, 219
Offertory Solo—When I Survey the Wondrous Cross .....Mozart
Mr. Forest Angus.
Hymn 160
Organ—Grand Chorus ..... Guilmant
Evening.
Organ—Evening Star ....Wagner
Psalm 45 ..... Chant 244
Anthem—I Will Wash My Hands in Innocency ..... Hopkins
Solo, Miss Grace King.
Hymn 64
Offertory Solo—The Promised Land ..Lloyd
Mr. Forest Angus.
Hymn 220
Organ—Pilgrim's Chorus ..... Wagner

* * *

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, will preach at both the morning and evening services; Sabbath school at 2:30.

* * *

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., pastor. The second Sunday of the Opening services in the new church will be observed by having Rev. W. W. Scudder, of Seattle, superintendent of missions for the State of Washington, preach morning and evening, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school will be held at 2:30 p. m. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the morning service, when the Right Reverend Bishop Cridge, D. D., will assist the pastor.

* * *

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

Services will be held as usual at 11 and 7 o' clock, Rev. S. S. Osterhout officiating. Morning subject: "Many Are Called, but Few Are Chosen"; evening subject, "The Victory for the Working Man." Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers having no church home are welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. in the school room, owing to work being done in the church. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject, "Three Different Views." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

* * *

CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

* * *

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY.

The Sunday service of the Christian Science Society will be held at 87 Pandora street at 11 a. m. Subject, "Love.'

* * *

Y. M. C. A.

Prayer meeting at 9:30 a. m. Men's meeting at 4 o'clock addressed by several of the local clergymen. The new secretary will also be present.

* * *

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Salmon's Hall, Government street, 7:30 p. m., Mr. Prim. Subject, "From the Crysal to the Christ." Free.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: A. L. Johnson, Miss Royal, T. Hudron, D. Kennedy, J. W. Beary, Sister Ellis, J. J. McKay and wife, Mrs. Turner, T. W. Patterson, S. J. Hollistine, Mr. Brunelli, J. Murry, jr., J. Sabin, Miss Allen, R. Clegg and wife, T. H. Coles, Miss E. Maclure, A. E. Mallett, Jno. McLean, W. Scholey, Mr. Tait, F. J. Bayfield, G. F. Wilkan, G. W. Grant, W. H. Ohken, A. L. Hunt, G. E. Moore, P. Kelly, Mrs. F. Beasley, H. Endicott, G. Endicott, Miss Lewis, R. Leeson, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Ires, Miss Berner, C. McDonald, E. Gregg, W. Laney, Joshua Holland, F. B. Morrell, R. G. Tatlow, E. Hunt, Theo. Le Messurier, A. J. Sarjent, J. McCullum, W. Gill, H. Murry, Dr. G. L. Milne, J. G. Mitchell, Miss Messurier, T. Hudson, Mrs. Draper, A. E. Goodman, Lillie Lewis, Mrs. Gordon, F. V. Cunyn and wife, J. Gordon, Stanley Pidd, T. Turner, H. D. Williamson, Mr. Gallway, J. Gallwaey, Col. Magill, J. B. Chamberlan, Mrs. Wick, J. Leslie, J. G. Foster, W. D. Tather, Miss Tather, Mrs. Mable, C. V. Mable, E. D. Evens.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: H. C. Elder and wife, W. S. Tilly and wife, C. A. McGren and daughter, R. S. Jacobson, Miss Haines, E. G. Morgan and wife and son, H. McItae, R. M. Smith and wife, J. M Pargeson and daughter, F. Staypel and mother, J. Hayen and sister, Mrs. Jenkins, W. R. Shinkle, S. L. Jackson, S. G. Carr, Miss Carr, Jas. Poole and wife and son, M. Rowen, W. Mastby, Mrs. Clark, Ed. O'Brien, Mrs. Goodfam, Mr. Goodfam, Mrs. Casuch, Miss Anderson, and 427 excursionists.

Romance In Litigation

Interesting Judgment By Justice Martin in McHugh W'll Suit.

Eventful Life of the Testatrix Detailed in the Judgment.

An important judgment, involving the disposition of considerable farm property in Saanich, and realty in the city, was handed down yesterday morning by Mr. Justice Martin in the will case of McHugh vs. Dooley. This action has been pending for some time, the litigation being in respect to the admission to probate of the will and codicil of Elizabeth McHugh, who died last year at the age of about 86 years.

In the judgment, Mr. Justice Martin refers to the eventful life of the late Mrs. McHugh in the following passages:

"The testator and her husband left Ireland in 1837, and went to Australia, thence to New Zealand, thence back to Australia, and thence to California in 1861, and after a stirring and eventful life, came to Victoria on the 14th of July, 1861, with five children, two sons and three daughters. They brought with them a considerable sum of money, stated to be upwards of $50,000, or thereabouts, and shortly afterwards settled at Saanich, acquiring a farm of 1,000 acres. Of the five children, the elder son, Henry, left British Columbia in 1869, and returned to New Zealand, where he has since resided. The other children are all alive and are parties to the action. The second son, William, the plaintiff, is the youngest of the family, and is 53 years of age; and the daughters, Catherine (Mrs. Steinberger), Minnie Elizabeth (Mrs. Dooley), and Anne (Mrs. Wale), are the defendants. The father died in 1888 at 90 years of age, and sometime before his death the mother made a journey to New Zealand for the express purpose of seeing and giving her son Henry a very considerable sum of money, which, I am satisfied, in the opinion of the deceased, at least, was regarded as a satisfaction of all claims he might have upon her bounty or estate, and it does not appear that since that time she has had any communication with him, nor is he a party to this action. Under all the circumstances for the purposes of these proceedings, he may be disregarded."

"The deceased was born in the County Tyrone, in Ireland, and it is alleged that her family were remarkable for longevity, as an illustration of which, it is stated that one of her sisters lived to 101 and the other to the age of 111 years. All the witnesses who knew her agree that she was a woman of exceptional force of character and unusual business ability, robust in mind as well as in body. In disposition, she was self-willed, impatient of control and hard to influence; she was quick-tempered, though not irritable, of convivial habits, and, especially when her temper was roused or her wishes opposed, rough in speech and apt to be abusive and profane. Her education was limited, but she could read, write and figure well enough, and thoroughly understood how to look after her property and affairs. She was, in short, in many respects a remarkable woman and a good example of a sturdy pioneer of the rougher type, well able to hold her own in all emergencies, as the incident of her outwitting the highwayman in Australia and the defence of her gold in her house at Saanich from the negro burglar, testify."

The judgment then recites her condition and the circumstances under which she made her last will on December 17, 1900, and a codicil thereto on December 28, 1900. Two days before the will was signed, the following letter was given to Mrs. Mary E. Dooley, one of the defendants, by Dr. F. W. Hall:

"Dear Madam: In answer to your question, if I consider your mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McHugh, capable mentally of making a will, I must answer you emphatically, No; she is not."

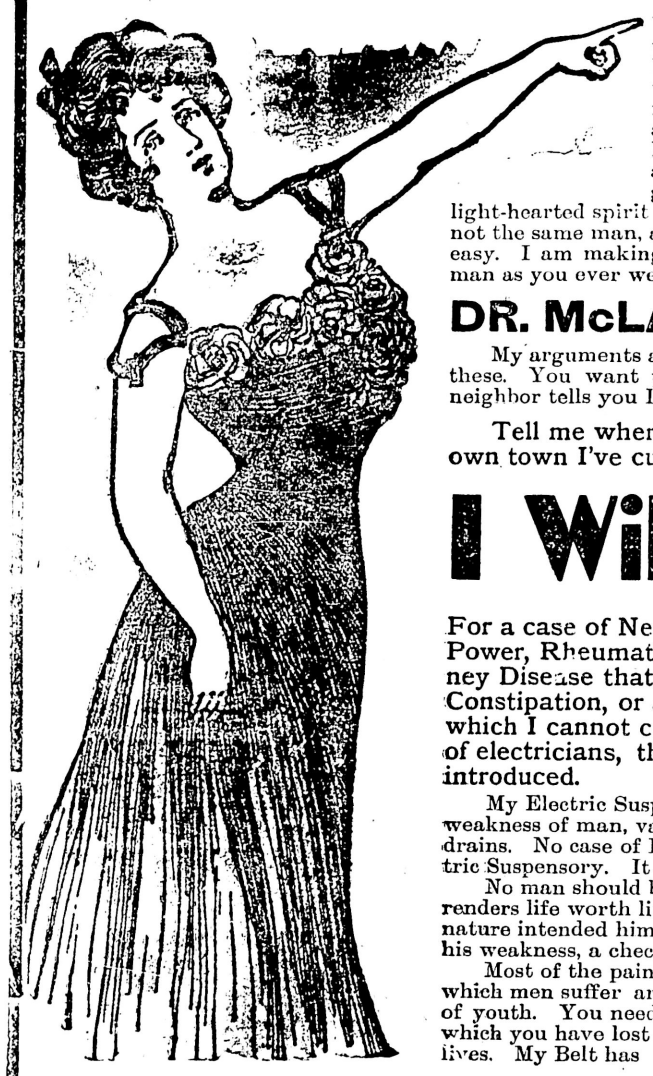
Mr. Justice Martin discusses at length the law on the admissibility in evidence of the above document, and the facts and authorities as to the competency of the deceased when the will and codicil were respectively made. In conclusion, Mr. Justice Martin admits the will to probate, but in respect to the codicil, he declares it disentitled to probate.

The result of the above judgment, disallowing probate to the codicil, brings in the three daughters, Mrs. Steinberger, Mrs. Dooley and Mrs. Wales, as beneficiaries, the codicil having made the son, William McHugh, the sole beneficiary.

The case has aroused considerable interest in the city, and especially in Saanich, the parties to the suit being widely known as one of the oldest of the pioneer families. The valuable nature of the property attaches further importance to the judgment.

MEN, READ IT!

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Will do This for You



What would you give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and I can make you as good a man as you ever were with

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that, and lots of it. When your own neighbor tells you I cured him you will know I did it.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your own town I've cured.

I Will Pay $1,000

For a case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature, which I cannot cure with my new improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

My Electric Suspensory carries the current direct to the weak parts and cures all weakness of man, varicocele, etc. It develops all weak organs and checks unnatural drains. No case of Failing Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts for weak men.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his waste of power.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain, nerves, from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's nerve power, through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives. My Belt has

Free Electric Suspensory for Weak Men

Call and Test It To-day! If You Can't Call, Send for My Book—FREE.

READ WITH CARE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold where you receive the advice of a practical physician. I give you my advice FREE of charge during the time you are wearing the Belt.

FREE BOOK. I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by Electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you will send for it I will send it to you closely sealed Free. Consultation Free. You are invited. If you cannot call write for this Book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as for men. I have a Book especially for women. Free on application.

Bladder Trouble and Other Complications Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir: The reason I have not written you earlier is that I wish to do all the justice in my power. I have been doing this among my friends in this city and elsewhere. Yesterday when I was in St. Thomas I think I made known to fifty persons the state I was in when I wrote you about the Belt, and the grand results I have received from wearing the same. The Belt has done for me all that you said it would. The electric treatment I used some time ago was of so much benefit that I came to the conclusion that if an occasional treatment of twenty minutes did me so much good, a steady flow of electricity into my system for hours would do a thousand times more good, and now at the end of a few week's treatment I can say "Thank God for your Electric Belt." If I had one years ago it would have saved me hundreds of dollars, and oh, what pain and misery. I don't have to get up every half hour through the night as I used to—no more pain or sediment or disgusting odor. The pains and frightful nervousness are a thing of the past. If it will do all this for an overworked, run-down man of fifty-six, what must it do for a young man? Gratefully yours, Thomas M. Dougherty (Nurse), London, Ont.

Dr. M.C. McLaughlin, 106 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash. (NOTE) We Pay Duty.

The Colonist.

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THE TRADE QUESTION.

The Nineteenth Century for July contains three very striking articles on the Imperial Trade issue from the pens of Sir Robert Giffen, Edward Dicey and Benjamin Kidd. The first attacks the question from the point of view of a statistician, the second from the point of view of a publicist, and the third from the point of view of a philosopher. All three articles unconsciously show that Mr. Chamberlain has revivified thought on practical political questions in Great Britain. He has touched a spring that has released a long pent-up force of criticism, and has brought the thinker within range of practical politics, from which he has been debarred through the verbal inanities into which politics had degenerated. Sir Robert Giffen is as he describes himself in a letter to the Times, "a convinced free-trader." He does not believe that there will be or can be any economic advantage to either Great Britain or the Colonies through the establishment of Imperial preferential relations; but he is careful to distinguish political advantage from economical advantage, and he sees a political advantage in closer trade relations justifying a measure of economic loss, which he thinks would be trivial, and which many people deny. "The final conclusion is," he says, "that while a system of mutual preferences holds out no promise of economic advantage to the Mother Country and the Colonies, and will be a ticklish thing to establish and maintain, bringing with it inevitable deceptions and misunderstandings which may tend to disintegrate the Empire rather than bind it together, yet there are good political reasons at this juncture for taking counsel with the Colonies as to the practical issues of Imperial union and for arranging with them a good understanding on this topic, among others, so that the commercial relations between the Empire and foreign countries may be adjusted on the basis of Imperial unity, giving foreign countries no opening for the attempts that have been made to distinguish between different parts and penalize any part for its dealings in matters of inter-Imperial trade. As the political question is much more important than the economic one, this must be decisive of our action. . . . Although disliking prophecy, and being especially in doubt as to what boomerang and other unexpected effects interferences with free trade may lead to, I confess in this matter to having some belief that the threat of mutual preferences and other measures to guard special industries in the Empire against the concerted attacks either of foreign governments or of foreign trusts, whose existence is favored by certain protectionist conditions, may have the effect of increasing the area of real freedom everywhere in industrial pursuits. At any rate, not much harm seems probable, and there is no really plausible objection to our entering on common action with our Colonies." Mr. Dicey's argument is vitiated, to our mind, by the fact that he is "class-conscious." He apparently objects to the people at large directing the policy of the nation. He maintains that the wage-earners will never vote to avert the consequences which thinkers can now see threaten Great Britain, until those consequences betray themselves as actual facts in diminution of wages and comfort. We, on the other hand, think that wage-earners are quite as capable of looking ahead as any other class. Certainly history is full of instances in which classes have steadily supported the most monstrous abuses against the community as a whole, so long as these abuses advanced the interests of their particular class. Therefore we are by no means pessimistic as to the outcome of an appeal on broad grounds to the working classes of Great Britain. We refuse to subscribe to the famous definition of the human race as "miserable insects devouring one another upon an atom of clay," whose individual voracity is only checked by the recognition that union in classes makes them stronger to prey upon one another. Mr. Kidd's is the most valuable contribution to the discussion, of the three. This is the more remarkable as he is a philosopher, who wraps occasional luminosity of thought in the folds of an ungovernable verbiage, which makes all his books difficult, and some of them impossible to be read and understood. He contrasts the policy of Great Britain with that of the United States, Germany and Russia. "The essence of their policy," he says, "may be briefly stated. It is that of a living nation standing for its own ideas and ideals in the world, aggressive, progressive, as far as possible self-contained and self-sufficient, and therefore necessarily stretching ever outwards towards the widest possible basis of production organized towards its own aims. The importance of the part which the tropics are destined to play in the trade exchanges of the future, a fact to which the present writer endeavored to draw attention in a series of articles in the Times, written in the midst of the annexations that were then taking place a few years ago, was clearly perceived by the intellectual founder of Germany's present world-policy. List foresaw that even the rivalry of nations, as we have hitherto experienced it, is merely preliminary to a further stage, when the basis of agricultural production furnished by the tropical regions will in time form the most important of national exchanges as against the manufacturing power of the temperate regions." He finds the most comprehensive statement of the policy in the words of the late President McKinley: "The people of no nation in history has ever permanently prospered under a policy which sacrificed its home industries to build up and develop the resources and give employment to the labor of foreign states." He goes on to show that this policy will win, and must win, as against the trade policy of Great Britain, by gradually closing and emasculating her markets until the possibility of exporting manufactured goods is no longer equal to her necessity of importing raw material and food supplies. He sees the remedy in adopting this theory of national development not for Great Britain herself but for the Empire. Good for you, Mr. Kidd! You go very close to the roots of the whole question. The argument that this policy represents economic waste he meets forcefully and eloquently. "The argument," he says, "that preferential tariffs represent economic waste, and are a sin against the laws of trade, is one widely used in this controversy. The answer is, I think, simple. Such an argument itself sins against a first principle of the subject in that it assumes an economic factor of this kind to be the ruling factor in the policy of a living people. It has never been so. The recent war involved the United Kingdom and the Colonies in an outlay of nearly £300,000,000. It was economic waste on a gigantic scale. But the Spectator conscientiously supported it in the belief that a higher principle was involved which overruled the argument of economic waste. The effort to resist the importation of Chinese labor in South Africa involves present economic waste in the country. But the Spectator, I am glad to say, has supported the resistance, and for the same reason. Similarly, the effort to protect the negro from forced labor in South Africa involves economic waste. We are all against it nevertheless. The protection of infant industries is economic waste. Even the administration of law and justice is often economic waste. It is the larger purpose beyond and the question whether the purpose is worth the price which count." He concludes: "It is a policy in every way worthy of the great tradition behind us as a people in Western history. To transform a world-wide Empire of fragments and sentiment into a Commonwealth with a common purpose; to endeavor to uphold therein the standards of civilization for which we have fought and endured, the standards of life for which labor in this country has struggled and suffered; to endeavor thereby to introduce some order and moral sense into the gigantic squalor of those tendencies in modern trade, production, and finance of which the Carnegies and Pierpont Morgans of the time have become the embodiment: this is a cause worth living for, worth fighting for, worth enduring for. If I am not mistaken, it is the cause the development and expansion of which will fill the next fifty years of history." That is high politics. As we said at the beginning, political discussion in Great Britain has been suddenly lifted out of the slough of mere stomachic considerations to a level which recalls the great days of history, when the glorious institutions under which we now live were in the crucible of contention.

THREE ISSUES.

There are three political issues in the Dominion of Canada today. The first of these is revision of the tariff. Through its refusal to deal with this issue in the way he approved of, the government lost Mr. J. Israel Tarte. We do not know how far the personality of Mr. Tarte is capable of injuring the government, but we do know that the ideas held by Mr. Tarte represent a very definite line of cleavage between the present government and the people of Canada. The government has endeavored to postpone dealing with the tariff question as long as possible. It has been generally supposed that it intended to make an appeal to the country, and come back with a strong enough majority, on a general prosperity verdict, to be able to overcome all the vexatious heartburnings certain to be raised in its own ranks on this question. It has been repeatedly stated in well-informed quarters that there would be a general election this year, or early next year. This would have been good politics had the tariff issue been the only one. But another issue has come up with startling suddenness, the railway issue. Upon this question the government has lost Mr. Blair. Again we do not know the strength of the personality of Mr. Blair as a factor in opposition to the government. But again we do know that the ideas of Mr. Blair on the railway question are such as commend themselves to the people of Canada as a whole, while the government's extraordinary delay in bringing down its policy makes it look as though they commended themselves also to a considerable section of the Liberal party. If the government had brought down a generally popular railway policy, upon which its own party was united and enthusiastic, there is no question but that such a policy would have assisted it in making an appeal to the country, and in coming back with a sufficient majority to face the tariff issue. The reception accorded the expensive and mongrel arrangement which has been outlined, but which the government is afraid to bring down, has been depressing in the extreme. It is, instead of being an aid to victory, a serious complication in the impending fight. What is the government going to do? Suppose it patches up the differences in the party and forces some sort of a compromise railway measure through the House, what sort of position is it then in to appeal to the people with the taste of such a policy still on their palate? Suppose it does not appeal to the people, is it then in any better shape to deal with the question of tariff revision next session than it was this present session? The tariff cannot be revised by an expiring parliament. That operation always stirs up trouble of various kinds, particularly when attempted by a government, one half of whose supporters differ diametrically from the other half as to the principles on which tariff revision should be carried out. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a champion wriggler, but if he can wriggle out of the situation created by those two issues, he will add new laurels to his crown. The situation may not be immediately, but it must be ultimately, fatal, and so well is this recognized, that the Conservative party is already being wooed as the heir of victory, and the Liberal press, even while its party still holds the shadow of office, is already betraying the acerbity of opposition. There is a third issue, however, looming upon the horizon, which is destined to still further involve the government, the issue, namely, of reciprocity with the United States. Apart altogether from the Imperial movement to which negotiations for reciprocity with the United States would be hostile, the only reciprocity which the United States will consent to hear of is the free exchange of our raw products for its manufactured articles. If the government dallies, as it is inclined to dally, with any such proposition as that, the difficulties under which it labors over the tariff and its railway policy, will be as nothing compared with the storm of indignant opposition it will immediately encounter. Yet something is meant along these lines, and, if it only has the effect of hastening the Liberal party into opposition, and does not, by consummation, humiliate the very name of Canada, no one will be much the worse. The goverment cannot wreck itself any too soon to suit the needs and aspirations of Canada, and with Sifton at the helm, we are delighted to see that it is heading a straight course for the rocks.

THE FAR EAST.

If there is any truth in the Far East it is hidden in the bottom of so deep a well that the most industrious and pertinacious of newspaper correspondents cannot bring it into view. At the same time there appears to be an impression gaining ground that Japan and Russia are drifting into war. The policy of Russia is directly hostile to the interests of Japan, and unless Russia can be forced or persuaded to postpone the realization of her hopes, Japan must either resist her by force or succumb to the pressure she is exerting. We can see no reason why Russia should delay in disclosing her hand. Neither Great Britain nor the United States is at all likely at the present time to go the length of fighting for the "open door." Japan is never likely to have less influence over China than she exerts at present. A breathing spell would be used by Japan to strengthen China in her power of resistance against Russia, and Russia must well know that China, modernized and armed, would be an unconquerable opponent, and might even be able to roll back the tide of Moscovite aggression in the Far East. Therefore we should think that Russia, not usually credited with any painful regard for honorable obligations, would push her present aggression to the verge, if not over the verge, of war with Japan. It depends a good deal upon the temper of Japan whether it is pushed over the verge or not. Russia and Japan may appear to be singularly ill-matched antagonists, but they are so more in appearance than in reality. Russia would be operating at an enormous distance from her base of supplies and real source of power. Her position in Manchuria would be practically indefensible if China co-operated with Japan, and would be as hard to defend physically, as it is legally, against Japan alone.

The political situation in South Africa is said to be less satisfactory than it has been at any time since the conclusion of the war.

By economy of administration, Victoria has converted an estimated deficit of 953,000 pounds sterling into a surplus of 153,000 pounds. The chief saving has been made on the administration of the government railways.

The exports of Great Britain to the United States in 1890 were valued at 46,000,000 pounds sterling. In 1901 they had fallen to 37,000,000 pounds.

THE LOGGERS' TROUBLE.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The export of logs from B. C. was very wisely stopped and the immediate results were of great benefit to the province as many saw and shingle mills were at once started up, which is just what we want, viz: local industries and payrolls. The loggers saw by the increased demand for logs that it was a favorable time to speculate and get out more for the market, consequently many camps were started and all kinds and conditions of men went into the logging business, as it was "a good thing," and now having overspeculated and overdone it they come to the government for relief and ask for the removal of the order in council prohibiting the export of logs. This would be of no real service to the loggers, as we are informed there is a big glut on the log market of the Sound, so where do they propose to dispose of their logs? And even if the government were able to help them it would be just as legitimate for a man who had overspeculated in wheat or mining stock to look to the government for relief. British Columbia has suffered too much from changes of laws, so it would be well to let this one stand.

BUSINESS MAN.

THE MINISTER'S VACATION.

There is less said nowadays than there once was about the minister taking a holiday in midsummer and Satan doing business week in and week out all the year round. In so far as the criticism was a libe at the minister because he was a minister, it has lost its point, for, while there are drones in every hive and good-for-nothings in every calling, the clergy as a class have established their claim to the respect of every intelligent and thoughtful man in every other calling. And in so far as the criticism was a suggestion that the minister should not seek the recreation which change and rest bring, its implication has been disproved by the experience both of the most effective ministers and the most useful men in other departments of service.

he summer vacation is an important element in saving many a school teacher and college professor from physical breakdown, intellectual stagnation, and emotional exhaustion. And the more vital and stimulating their teaching is, the more necessary is a complete change of scene and of interests. The steady drain upon the nerve and brain and heart makes for bankruptcy, and needs to be withstood by all that the vacation can do to recover the poise of life and restock the vital sources.

It is so with every brain-worker, and emphatically so with the preacher. It is not that the preacher's work is in itself of necessity severer in its strain than the work of every other honest toiler. The conditions of service in the ministry are, on the whole, more favorable to health and happiness than in almost any other profession, and the amount or the exacting character of that service is correspondingly no greater. The minister more than most other men is master of himself and of his time, and in his profession there is perhaps less inevitable and inescapable drudgery than belongs to other callings. It is not because of the amount of the hardness of his service that by common consent the minister's vacation has come to be counted a necessary condition of efficient pulpit and pastoral work.

It is the quality of the minister's work that makes the difference. There is no public man from whom quality in service rather than quantity is so urgently demanded. Preparing and delivering two or three half-hour addresses a week is no great task for a man naturally gifted and properly equipped. It is the quality of that task that tells alike on the preacher himself and on those who hear him. Not the intellectual quality merely, but the emotional, the spiritual, the vital. Virtue must go out of the preacher if the touch of his words is to bring healing and health to his hearers. And there is no weariness so utter, no exhaustion so complete, as that which comes in the reaction after a service which gives vigor and new courage to the multitude. It is that he may be furnished unto his great work, made steady in his own life, given poise and strength and a wholesome view of things, and so come back armored for the everlasting fight against the devils of indifference and discouragement and trouble and flippancy and materialism, and all other sordid or prodigal or unclean spirits that torment and spoliate our common life—it is for this the true minister should take a real holiday.—Toronto Globe.

THE SWALLOWS.

Welcome, thrice welcome are ye,
Pursuivants that bring the fullness of Spring,
From lands far over the sea,
Circling and coying,
Merrily toying,
While breezes and flowers, from green leafy bowers,
Whisper their love unto thee.
Airly flitt'ring,
Cheerily twittering,
Ye transient guests building your nests,
Under my thatching,
Little ones hatching.
Welcome, thrice welcome to me.
When Autumn comes sear,
And Winter draws near,
Ye care not to stay, but fly far away,
Where waves lave the sands,
Of far southern lands,
And murmur a welcome to thee.
A lesson you give!
The life which I live,
Is transient and fleeting as yours;
But duty my guide,
Earth's lusts cast aside,
I may despond to reach the beyond
Seeking the challee,
Hid in the palace
Of the bright and e'erlasting hours.

—Seniab.

MEN AND THINGS.

Dr. Frederick Mueller of Chicago, at one time assistant to Dr. Adolph Lorenz of Vienna, has been elected professor of orthopedic surgery at the Milwaukee Medical College.

The first European to reach the famous desert of El Araba is a young Austrian professor named Musil, who, last summer, made a trip of exploration in Palestine. He speaks 25 languages and dialects. Among other things he confirmed the fact previously announced that the present Mount Sinai is not the same as that spoken of in the Bible.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts uttered the following admonition at the Worcester summer school: "Constitutions and states, congresses and laws, police and elections, all break down and come to grief unless behind them and underneath them there be human character. You may have all these things, but there will come a time when you must depend upon some individual to do right."

Chin Tin Sin of San Francisco, who returned to China with his family, was one of San Francisco's interesting characters. He landed before the days of the exclusion act, a big rawboned coolie. He leaves now with his white wife and half-caste boy, with $1,000,000 in American gold and securities. He has been a miner, cook, gambler and merchant, and was successful in everything he undertook.

General John Beatty, who recently retired from active business, once played a prominent part in Ohio politics. He was a congressman, a candidate for governor and held many offices of public trust. His career in congress opened in 1868. He was the political enemy of Foraker and McKinley, and has gone through more political fights than many men who have more experience in politics than he. He created a sensation when, in 1878, he opposed the indorsement of the Hayes administration.

THE SOLAR PLEXUS

Is the largest nerve centre in the sympathic nervous system, is situated just back of the stomach, and supplies nervous energy, the vital force of the human body, to the stomach, heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, etc. By creating nerve force Dr. Chase's Nerve Food directly aids the solar plexus in supplying the power which runs the machinery of digestion and so cures nervous dyspepsia, headache, dizzy spells and bodily weakness.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

50 dozen Regatta Suits, damaged by water, 50c. each. B. Williams & Co. *

The finest made—Martell's Three-Star Brandy.

The rays of radium are of three kinds. Those of one class but feebly penetrating. Another class are negatively charged electrons moving at a high velocity, like those discovered in Crooke's tube. A third class are not deflected by a magnet and are highly penetrating, like those of Roentgen.

A·B·C BEERS
Guaranteed Pure.
None So Good.
Order from
Turner Beeton & Co.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention

SPENCER'S
Western Canada's Big Store

Purchases of $5.00 or over delivered free to your nearest railroad or express station

A Sale of White Goods
Suitable for Dresses and Blouses
MONDAY
White Muslin that sold regularly at 35c a yard - - - - - - Monday, 15c a yard
65 pieces, about 700 yards to choose from, 2-3 of this lot were 35c a yard, others were 30c and 25c a yard; the entire lot Monday, - 15c a yard

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PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores analyzed. Control assays. Properties examined and sampled. Trial shipments. Smelter tests.
Vancouver, B. C.

CROFTON HOUSE
VANCOUVER, B. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
The Michaelmas Term will begin on Tuesday, September 1st.
For all particulars apply to the principal,
MISS GORDON,
(Late of Newnham College, Cambridge.)

OREGON. PORTLAND.
St. Helen's Hall.
Home School for Girls. Ideal location. Expert teaching; outdoor exercise. Illustrated book of information sent on application.
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Are the best for landscape and sky effects.
Century Cameras, Kodaks, Films, etc
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Eyestrain relieved by glasses
Eyestrain rarely accompanies very bad sight.
The "nearly perfect" sight in its effort to secure "perfect sight" usually produces eyestrain and suffering.
We remove eyestrain by perfecting the sight.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.
EXCLUSIVE OPHTHALMIC AND MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
37 FORT STREET

ECLIPSE,
4 VIEW STREET
Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring

SUMMER SALE OF
Stamped Linens & Cushions
Also Free Lessons in Silk and Lace Work.
Mrs. W. H. Adams

Summer at the Seaside
House and two lots for sale at Oak Bay. Price $850.
SWINERTON & ODDY
102 GOVERNMENT ST.

For Sale
10-Acre Blocks, admirably suited for Fruit, just outside city limits.
SWINERTON & ODDY
102 Government Street.

BIG SPECIAL SALE
OF LADIES' BLOUSES AND WASH SKIRTS, FROM NOW ON.
COLUMBIA HOUSE - - 81 DOUGLAS STREET
MRS. M. A. VIGOR

Who Said That?
We keep only a small assortment of Diamonds to select from? We can prove the contrary. We buy our Diamonds direct from the cutters at the very lowest cash price. We have them in all sizes and they are of a very fine color. A $10,000 assortment in set and unset Diamonds to select from. The price we are able to quote you will make it one of the safest investments in Victoria.
J. WENGER,
Jeweler, 90 Government S
Established 18 6.

NORTHWESTERN
SMELTING & REFINING CO.
BUYERS OF
Gold, Silver and Copper Ores, Mattes, Bullion, Furnace And Cyanide Products.
LOCATION OF WORKS
CROFTON, Vancouver Island, B. C.

...CATCH ON...
Tangle Foot Fly Paper, 25 Double Sheets 45 cents.
Jos. Renouf, - - City Grocer
Opposite City Hall

The Staff of Life
The Flours that Make the Best Baked Bread. Every pound of flour that goes out of our stores is fully guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Otherwise you money back or flour exchanged. We believe in the flour we sell—so do our customers.
HUNGARIAN FLOUR, any Brand, per sack $1.25
SNOW FLAKE PASTRY FLOUR $1.15
THREE STAR XXX FLOUR $1.10
ZINFANDEL AND NATIVE PORT, per bottle ..... 25c.
The "West End" Grocery Co. Ltd.,
PHONE 88 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.
—AND—
The Saunders' Grocery Co. Ltd.
PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

TO CAMPERS
A regular car service is given daily by the Tramway Company to Oak Bay and the Willows. Car leave Government Street terminus for Oak Bay on the even hour and every twenty minutes thereafter; for the Willows at 10 minutes past the hour and every twenty minutes thereafter. Campers making use of this service will find it a great boon, as the terminus at Oak Bay, as well as that at the Willows, are both within easy distance of the favorite camping resorts.
B. C. ELECTRIC RY. CO., 35 Yates Street
A. T. GOWARD, Local Manager.

Bath Goods

Soaps, Brushes—a great variety—Bath Towels, Nail Brushes, Scissors, Corn Plasters, Corn Files, Shampoo Cream, Hair Tonic, Talcum Powder, Toilet Water, etc. We should like to supply you with whatever Bath Goods you need.

CYRUS H. BOWES,
Chemist.
98 Government St. Near Yates St.
Phones 425 and 450.

Compound Syrup —OF— Hypophosphites

A valuable nerve tonic and builder, manufactured by

Hall & Co.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Lace Parlors.

Just opened up an entirely new line of seasonable braids, embroidering silks and laces in all the newest designs and patterns. Inspection invited.
MRS. ROBERTSON
28 Five Sister's Block.

About Razors

We have 40 styles in stock. We warrant them all.
Safety Razors, just the thing for travelers.
Strops, Brushes, etc. We make a specialty of these goods at
FOX'S, 78 Government St

Linden Avenue Extension.

Choice Building Lots for sale on very easy terms.
Heisterman & Co.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Special — Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

FOTOGRAF'S.
A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

JUST READY
Teague's Compound Extract of SARSAPARILLA
The Unequalled Alterative and Blood Tonic. A PERFECT SPRING MEDICINE.
Prepared only by J. Teague,
B. C. DRUG STORE,
27 JOHNSON ST.
Phone 356. J. Teague, Jr.

SPALDING BASEBALL GOODS
AGENTS.
John Barnsley & Co.
115 GOVERNMENT ST.
Bench Chains and Collars.

Seeing Victoria

The fine new TALLY HO COACH leaves Hotels and the Tourist Association Rooms at 2 p. m. daily.
For a delightful drive and to get the best view of the Parliament Buildings, Olympian Mountains, Straits of San Juan de Fuca, Beacon Hill Park, Mt. Baker, Oak Bay, Victoria's palatial residences, Victoria Arm, the Famous Gorge and Great Britain's Naval Station at Esquimalt, take the TALLY HO COACH. Fare $1.00. To reserve seats, telephone 129.

HOTEL DAVIES

Newest and best furnished hotel in the city. European Plan. Rooms $1 and up. Suites with bath, $2.
POODLE DOG RESTAURANT
in building. Cuisine unexcelled.

If You Want Cash —FOR— YOUR REAL ESTATE —OR— BUSINESS

I CAN GET IT.
If you want to buy any kind of a farm, home or business, tell me your requirements. I will fill them promptly and satisfactorily.
P. R. BROWN, 30 Broad Street.

Bird Cages at Cheapside.

Camp stoves, all kinds and prices, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

MEN'S NEW SUMMER SHIRTS

Just Received a Shipment of
Fancy Percale Shirts
Fancy Zephyr Negligé Shirts
In the Latest Effects. You Should See Them.
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75

W & J. WILSON.
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS.
32 Government Street.

Local News

Theosophical Lecture.—Under the auspices of the local Theosophical society Mr. Prim will give a free lecture this evening in Salmon's block (top floor) at 7.30 o'clock. Subject: "From the Crystal to the Christ."

Jail Improvements.—In a few days the extension improvements being made to the city jail will have been completed. Rapid progress is being made in the erection of the addition and bricklayers are at work on the walls, one of which is nearly completed.

Boom in Mining.—That the outlook for mining progress in British Columbia is decidedly favorable is evidenced by the announcements made almost daily that shrewd American investors are buying up mineral properties. At Vancouver yesterday a thirty-five per cent. interest of Frank M. Leonard in the Empress group, near Britannia, sold to Geo. H. Robinson, representing F. August Heinze, for $20,000.

To Order Water Pipes.—At tomorrow evening's meeting of the city council authority will be given the purchasing agent to call for $5,000 worth of water pipes—this action being due to the recommendation of the water commissioner, Mr. Raymur, who, as already explained, contends that it is a good plan to order in advance, so that an opportunity may be given old country firms to tender. Mr. Raymur will have the specifications prepared at once.

Solemn Services.—Memorial services in honor of the departed pontiff will be held this morning in the district Roman Catholic churches, which have been draped with emblems of mourning. At St. Andrew's cathedral at 10.30 a.m. a solemn requiem will be chanted for the repose of the soul of the late pontiff, and a special musical service has been arranged. At St. Joseph's church, Esquimalt, special memorial services will also be conducted by Rev. Father Nicolaye.

The Orpheum.—Another week of success and delighted audiences is the record of the Orpheum. Next week the management presents Remsey and Bradham in a clever musical act entitled "The Girl from Skowhegan"; A. W. Murphy, harmonica soloist. Harry Du Ross (who has kindly consented to take Mr. Tracy's place for two weeks) will be heard in a selected song and a beautiful illustrated song, "Way Down Yonder in the Cornfield." The moving pictures will be up to the usual standing of excellence.

His "Gorge."—A young couple recently left over the E. & N. railway on the way home from their honeymoon, which they had spent in visiting several of the Sound cities. They were seated in the rear coach and were exchanging reminiscences, when the following was overheard by a fellow traveler: "Oh, Jack!" gurgled the fair one, "do you remember that "Gorge" at Victoria?" "Remember it," replied Jack. "Well, I should say I do. You mean the day we got there? I do believe it was the very best dinner I ever ate, I was so hungry."

Successful Excursion.—The steamer City of Nanaimo was crowded with a merry throng of excursionists when she left her dock yesterday at 2 o'clock on the run to Maple Bay under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. The day was fine and the water smooth, so a most enjoyable time was had by all who took in the trip. The steamer was given free of charge for the occasion by the generosity of Mr. James Dunsmir. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. had made every arrangement for an ample supply of refreshments, many citizens contributing handsomely.

The Log Market.—J. H. Higgins, president of the Lumbermen's association is in the city in an endeavor to persuade the government to pass a measure enabling the legers to export the logs now on hand. He will receive an answer on Monday. Mr. Higgins contends that there is at present 50,000,000 feet of logs ready for market which cannot be disposed of. The local market is unable to handle this large amount, and, he says, the order-in-council prohibiting the export of logs from British Columbia makes it impossible for the loggers to send their product outside.

Jubilant Citizens.—The gratification displayed amongst all class of citizens at the announcement in the Colonist yesterday morning that the city council at a special meeting had approved of the draft hotel contract as forarded from Montreal by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was most pronounced. A decided feeling of elation is manifested on all sides. Dozens of business men expressed themselves as delighted with the news; and E. G. McQuade, the retiring president of the Board of Trade, probably reflected general sentiment when he remarked to a Colonist reporter: "The hotel is now a sure shot. It's a big thing for Victoria. People do not yet realize what it means in the immediate uplifting of the city."

Special Attraction.—Victoria are to have a rare treat this week, the representatives of the Bioscope company of London, Eng., having arranged for the display of the set of moving pictures, "Living Canada," at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday and following nights. Popular prices will be charged. Speaking of the entertainment the Montreal Gazette says: "Animated pictures proved a potent attraction in Windsor hall last evening and drew a large attendance to witness their first presentation. The pictures were shown by representatives of the Bioscope company, of London, Eng., and were greeted with hearty applause. In addition to the usual trick pictures and humorous subjects, a large number of Canadian views were shown, and these proved highly popular. The pictures have the distinctive feature of steadiness. There is none of the flickering that so often spoils exhibitions of this kind, and altogether it is well worth seeing, as it furnishes a most delightful and instructive entertainment."

Typos Meet.—The members of Victoria Typographical Union will meet in Labor Temple this afternoon, punctually at 2 o'clock. As important business will be brought before the meeting, a full attendance of members is requested.

Ross' New Post.—Advices from Dawson are to the effect that information has just been received there saying that James H. Ross, Yukon representative in the Dominion parliament, is about to resign in order to become governor of the Northwest Territory, with headquarters at Regina.

Claim Satisfied.—The claim preferred by R. Porter against the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Company, for damages arising out of injuries to property by the construction of the branch from Hillside avenue to the Market, has been satisfied. The sum involved was $1,500.

Skeena Canneries.—A telegram was received in the city yesterday from Aberdeen, Skeena River, stating that the salmon run had been very poor, and the canners considered that the run was practically over. Large numbers of humpbacks were coming in. It was expected that the various establishments would pay off the coming week.

Fine Window Display.—Victoria can boast of possessing some exceptional talent in the art of window dressing. The West End Grocery company have a most inviting show window. A miniature aquarium, with fountain, rocks, gold fish, etc., has been fitted up, while blocks of ice further augment the suggestion of coolness. Bouquets of choice flowers also add beauty to the display.

Parisian Visitor.—After a pleasant sojourn in Victoria, during which he was shown the sights by Mr. C. Lombard, Andre Cheradame, traveling correspondent of L'Eclair, Paris, left last night for the Mainland. M. Cheradame is touring the world, writing at frequent intervals to his paper. His impressions of this city are contained in a letter which, it is understood, he despatched a day or so ago.

Sidney Saw Mill.—Within a few days the Sidney saw mill plant will again resume operations, an effort to enlist Seattle parties in the enterprise having proved successful. It is intended to increase the capacity of the mill from about 35,000 feet a day, which is its present size, to 75,000 feet a day. The mill will be run night and day, and it is intended to market the product in the East.

New Secretary Here.—The new secretary of the branch of the Y.M.C.A. in this city, Mr. J. H. Little, has arrived from the East and will at once take up his duties. This afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting welcoming the new official will be held at the Young Men's Christian association rooms. Invitations have been extended to all local clergy and five minutes' platform speeches will be delivered.

Back From Yukon.—Among the passengers on the Princess May from the North were Miss Eva Booth, commissioner of the Salvation Army; Colonel Jacobs, chief secretary, and Staff Captain Agnes Page. The party debarked at Vancouver and will not be able to visit Victoria, the exhaustion of the trip leading to the cancellation here. The party is to proceed at once to Spokane.

Tyee Doing Well.—The results of the run at the Tyee smelter for 14 days in June have just been made public as follows: Ore smelted, 2,246 tons; matte produced, 293 tons; gross value of contents (copper, silver and gold) less costs of mining, $31,879. The national holiday, smelter repairs, and allowing time for roast piles of ore to cool accounted for the month's short run. The mine, during June shipped 3,974 tons of ore to the smelter.

Bad-Tempered Driver.—A driver of one of the hotel busses who was at the Caledonia grounds yesterday received some very well-merited censure for a display of brutality of which he was guilty in chastising boys who delight in stealing rides by jumping upon the rear step of the vehicle. On the occasion referred to, two little fellows were on the steps, and the driver crawled back over the roof and, reaching down, lashed them viciously with a heavy whip, with the result that one of the boys had his face severely cut. Bystanders who witnessed the affair were loud in denunciation of the temper shown by the driver, who might have acted in a more reasonable fashion.

Big Excursion Party.—On the arrival of the Majestic yesterday afternoon from Seattle, the streets of Victoria were suddenly flooded with a monster excursion party—there being, to be accurate, 427 persons, besides the regular list of passengers. They had taken advantage of the prevailing $1 rate to come over from the Sound and pay a brief visit to pretty Victoria. The tickets for these cheap excursions permit of the holders remaining over until Sunday and returning either on the Clallam, which leaves in the morning, or on the Majestic, sailing in the afternoon. These transient visitors leave considerable money in Victoria, as they were noted making many purchases yesterday.

Surveyors at Work.—Surveyors are now at work in the vicinity of Observatory Inlet, apparently in the interest of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, but little is known of their movements beyond the fact that they are searching for passes through the Coast ranges. Observatory Inlet lies north of Port Simpson, and to the east of Portland Canal, through the centre of which body of water is supposed to run the international boundary. The route from the interior to Observatory Inlet offers the advantage that a railroad would not have to be constructed through such a rocky country as would be the case with one touching salt water at Port Simpson. Kitimaat lies to the east of the Skeena river, and might possibly offer attractions as a railroad terminus.

Bona Fides Questioned.—A few days ago an anouncement was handed to the Colonist for publication in its local columns to the effect that "a recital by Mr. Wm. Greenleaf, of Boston," would be given under the auspices of the Willard Young Women's Christian Temperance union. It now appears that the suggested entertainment is not approved of. Mayor McCandless' name is being used in connection with the concert without his knowledge or consent, and he wishes it understood that he is not favorably disposed towards the scheme. The Johnson street mission, it is reported, is to receive only $50 from the proceeds, although the Y.M.C.A. hall is being given free of charge. Tickets are being sold in a manner similar to those for a recital by a gentleman of the same name nearly two years ago, which was ostensibly for the benefit of the Orphanage, but which the promoters were obliged to abandon.

Those Journalists.—There has been no word so far from Ottawa with reference to the extension of the trip of the British journalists to Victoria and British Columbia. In response to a circular letter sent out to the various public boards in the East by the secretary of the Tourist Association, the following telegram was sent to Senator Templeman late on Friday night: "On behalf of the City Council, the Tourist Association, the Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce, we, the undersigned, desire you to impress upon the government the necessity of the touring British journalists having ample opportunity of visiting Victoria and the chief centres of the province. (Signed) A. G. McCandless, Chas. Hayward, C. F. Todd, George Carter." The prompt action taken should result in these visitors having every opportunity of seeing British Columbia and of learning something of its resources and possibilities.

Dance at Shawnigan.—A special party of Victorians went up on the evening train to Shawnigan last evening to participate in the dancing party which was held at Koenig's hotel. These out-of-town dances are proving quite the popular thing of late.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.—The meeting of the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon will take the form of a welcome to Mr. J. T. Little, who arrived last week from the East to take charge of the work here. All the clergy of the city have received an invitation to be present on the platform. Addresses will be limited to five minutes.

Salmon Trolling.—Good sport can now be had salmon trolling in the waters off Dallas road. Yesterday morning W. Reed, of Kansas City, a guest at the Dallas hotel, and a son of the United States Local Commissioner of Immigration, caught eight fine salmon and was much elated in making such a haul. He had photographs taken of the first in order that he may show his friends in Kansas City the kind of sport to be enjoyed in the waters adjacent to Victoria. The salmon now being caught in the straits are Cohoe and not Sockeye, as has been stated. The Sockeye salmon are not, as a rule, taken with a troll as is the case with the Cohoe.

Those "Siren Voices."—In connection with the statement in the evening paper, that the public is being humbugged by some young ladies who were selling tickets for a coming entertainment, and that Detective Perdue questioned them and frightened them away, the detective states that he did not see or speak to the ladies in question. Chief Langley has received no complaints regarding the matter. It is understood that the canvassers are selling tickets under arrangement with Mrs. William Grant, and they agree to give a concert in aid of the local orphanage, bringing the performers on condition that they receive one-half the proceeds.

Sunday Observance.—The arrival of the Law Reports, about the end of August, are awaited with considerable interest by a number in Victoria, as it is expected they will contain the text of the important judgment recently handed down by the Privy Council declaring provincial legislation on questions of Sunday observance ultra vires. Legal men are of the opinion that the new ruling is that it is not within the powers of the provinces to pass legislation preventing dealings, sales and business being conducted on Sundays. If this proves to be the case municipal by-laws passed under charters granted by the British Columbia legislature will of course be affected.

Returning Oarsmen.—The members of the J. B. A. A. and crowds of citizens will meet the Charmer this evening to welcome home the boys who so worthily represented Victoria at the N. P. A. A. regatta held during the last two days at Vancouver. The crews and scullers of the J. B. A. A. came nigh taking every event, the defeat in the junior four oared race being attributed to the shell's fin, which was responsible for erratic steering. Even with this handicap, they finished second, beating Vancouver. The record made by the J. B. A. A.'s in the regatta just concluded is a notable achievement and the victorious oarsmen are deserving, and will doubtless be given an enthusiastic reception on their home coming this evening.

At Douglas Gardens.—There were some eight hundred people at the Douglas Gardens last night. An entire change of programme will be given in Monday night when the Fifth Regiment band will also play an excellent programme of classic and popular music. Monday night is Eagles night and the Eagle delegates will attend in a body. The programme will include the following numbers: Leoni and Leoni, gymnasts, who will introduce wonderful electrical apparatus; the Harrison brothers will appear in an entire new sketch; Ned Sparks will sing the illustrated song, "The Home of the Girl I Love"; and five hundred feet of the latest motion pictures on the polyscope will be shown.

Inadequate Advertising. — Prominent lumbermen are of the opinion that the method of drafting advertisements for timber licenses are inadequate. It is pointed out that in many cases advertisements do not give such particulars as to district, and positions in the district where the lands are. Through this laxity of method, it often happens that people advertise over ground that has already been applied for, or granted, which means that the party making the later application loses the cost of his advertisements, and the outlay which the "cruising" of the land has entailed. It would be better, it is claimed, if the department insisted that all advertisements should specifically designate the district and the portion of the district in which the lands are situated. This did not mean that lands should be surveyed, at a cost of several hundred dollars, but merely that reasonable pains be taken in describing them.

Mineral Exhibit Arranged.—The Mineral committee of the B. C. Agricultural Association met this morning at 11 o'clock at Messrs. Swinerton & Oddy's office, when Mr. H. Mortimer Lamb, honorary secretary, reported the result of the meeting he had attended of the local board of the B. C. Mining Association. He stated that the Mining Association were prepared to take entire charge of the mineral exhibit and he asked that he and Mr. Sutton act with them. It was resolved that the offer of the Mining Association be accepted. Mr. Lamb appointed a committee of one to interview the local board of the Mining Association and report what their requirements would be in regards to space. A plan of the mineral exhibit was outlined by the association. This was published a few days ago in the Colonist. The success of the mineral exhibit is practically assured as the members of the board of the Mining Association are taking a very great interest in it, and they have a number of very active workers. They intend to make it one of the most interesting and instructive features of the fair.

IN CHAMBERS.

Mr. Justice Drake heard the following applications in chambers yesterday morning:

Pacific Towing & Lighterage Company vs. Morris. Summons for judgment under order XIV., dismissed and leave to defend. Costs in the cause. R. Elliot for plaintiff; H. Robertson, contra.

Johnstone vs. Oliver. Mutual order made for affidavits of documents. Affidavits to be filed before September 14. L. Crease for plaintiff; F. B. Gregory, contra.

Camsusa et al. vs. Coigdaripe. Order made for particulars. Reply to be delivered in vacation. Costs in cause. L. Crease for plaintiff; G. Jay, contra.

Northern Counties vs. King et al. Time enlarged for three weeks for redemption of hereditaments.

ROYAL CAFE
25c.—DINNER.—25c.
From 5:30 to 8 p. m.
SOUP—Cream of Clam; Vermicelli.
FISH—Boiled Halibut and Egg Sauce; Fried Smelts.
BOILED—Ham and Sweet Corn.
ENTREES—Kidney Sauté and Green Peas; Pork Chops Breaded; Macarroni Cheese; Lobster Salad; Sliced Tomatoes.
ROASTS—Sirloin of Beef; Lamb and Mint Sauce; Fillet of Veal and Dressing.
VEGETABLES — Boiled Potatoes; Cauliflower and Cream Sauce.
DESSERT—Apple Pudding; Strawberry Pie; Raspberry; Lemon Cream; Apple Pies; Stewed Apricots; Stewed Raspberries.
Raspberries and Cream, 10c. extra.

Is It Ever Going to be Warm?

When it comes you will want something cool and refreshing.
OUR
Ice Cream Soda
Is the finest that can be made.
Phosphates, Sundaes, Crushed Fruits and all favorite drinks.
We sell Ice Cream put up suitable to carry home.
25c a Pint Pail
Terry & Marett
Chemists.
E. Cor Fort and Douglas Sts.

The Tragedy At Berkeley

Oakland's Coroner Says he Believes Dead Man Took His Own Life.

Strange Circumstances are Unexplained With Regard to Murder.

The mystery regarding the tragic death of Capt. Howard remains unsolved. Although the body of the dead man was found on Saturday morning, eight days ago, no steps have yet been taken to hold an inquest, and no date is set for an inquiry into the circumstances of the tragedy. The deputy coroner of Alameda county says, according to a despatch from Oakland, California, that he believes that Capt. Howard committed suicide. An Oakland despatch says: "While in San Francisco he had been furnished with funds by J. P. Treanor, with whom he was interested in a mining scheme. A week ago last Saturday Treanor gave him $250 and bade him good-by, Howard having announced that he would leave for Victoria on the evening train. He was in arrears at the Russ house here, where he had been staying, to the amount of about $70, but to his friend and business associate he had represented the debt to be about $150, and induced Treanor to furnish him with the larger sum. Investigation shows that Howard afterwards went to the poolrooms in Sausalito and lost what litle money he had left. No date has been set for the inquest."

Friends of the dead man in Victoria doubt the accuracy of the coroner's deductions, and the circumstances regarding the money being furnished to the dead man by Treanor. It is stated that, according to letters received in this city from Capt. Howard since he went to San Francisco in connection with the disposal of the interests in the hydraulic ground owned by him in the North, that he met Treanor by chance at the Russ house.

It is said that Capt. Howard was in the reading room of the Russ house, feeling blue and despondent as a result of his failure to dispose of the mining interests, and he began a conversation with Treanor, whom he told of his depression and the cause. Then, according to report, Treanor said that he was willing to help him in the effort to dispose of the mining interests, as he had many friends in San Francisco who were seeking such chances of investment.

Capt. Howard is understood to have accepted the assistance of Treanor in connection with the disposal of the mining interests, and it was believed that a sale had been made. At any rate, a sum of money, amounting to several hundred dollars, is said to have been received by Mrs. Howard, and she understood that it was part of the proceeds of the sale of the mining property.

When news reached Victoria of the tragedy—and it was only by the pictures and descriptions of articles found on the body in San Francisco papers that friends and relatives learned of the tragedy—a telegram was sent to Treanor at his residence on Montgomery street, but no reply was received, it being understood that he was temporarily absent from the city. Later a second despatch was sent, and an answer was received to the effect that Capt. Howard had left San Francisco for Victoria on the 11th.

Nothing more was heard of him until his body was found several days afterwards, at the back of the barn in Berkeley, where he had no friends, and in which place he was a stranger. What he did in the meantime, and what impelled him to go to Berkeley, is a mystery.

EAGLE CONVENTION OPENS TOMORROW

Delegates To Arrive To-Day... Arrangements For Their Entertainment.

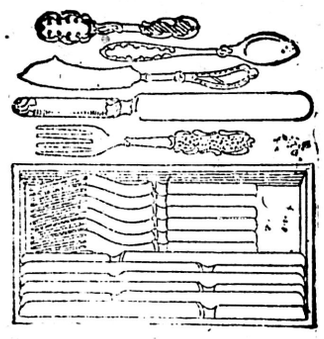
Local Eagles will today soar about the wharves and depots in numbers, for the incoming boats and trains are expected to bring to this city delegates from the various provincial aeries in order to attend the convention of Eagles which will be in session the next three days.

Having succeeded in landing the first provincial convention, Victoria Eagles are eager to demonstrate to their visiting brethern the superior advantages Victoria possesses as a convention city. To that end a committee of entertainment was appointed, consisting of the following energetic Eagles: D. T. Barnhardt (chairman), Jos. Wachter (secretary-treasurer), and Geo. Howard.

Realizing the importance of such a gathering of strangers, Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, of the Tourist association, has interested himself to a large extent. J. M. Finn, bandmaster of the Fifth Regiment band—himself an Eagle—has arranged a special programme for tomorrow night, which will be Eagles' night at Douglas Gardens, and the band will on that occasion play for the first time an Eagle march, arranged by Bro. Frank Shepherd, a member of the band. This march is said to be typical of Eagleism, describing, as it does, both the sentimental and humorous nature of this feathered flock.

Eagle hall, where the convention is to be held is most beautifully decorated. The local delegates are: P.P., J. M. Hughes; PP., D. T. Barnhardt; P.D.S.P., A. W. Von Rhein; P.P., T. M. Brayshaw; P. P., S. W. Woods; W.P., W. E. Wheeler; H. F. W. Behnson; W.V.P., Jos. Wachter, and Frank Leroy, secretary of convention.

FINE CUTLERY AND Tableware



If you are in want of articles for the dinner table it will pay you to inspect our fine English Table and Dessert Knives, with best Sheffield Steel Blades, and either ivory or celluloid handles.
Our English Forks and Spoons cannot be excelled, being A1 quality plated on nickel silver.
We have them all sizes and at moderate prices.
C. E. REDFERN
43 GOVERNMENT ST.
Established 1862. Telephone 118.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., LIMITED.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE
LAWN MOWERS, WIRE NETTING, HOSE AND GARDEN TOOLS.
English and Norway Iron, Steel, Steam and Water Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods, Etc.
Blacksmith, Building, Mining and Logging Supplies.
Warehouse Trucks, Scales, Wheel Barrows, Picks, Shovels and Contractors' Plant, Etc.
WHARF STREET
TELEPHONE No. 3. P.O. BOX 423
VICTORIA, B. C.

STEAM COOKERS
IN VARIETY
WATSON & McGREGOR'S
99 JOHNSON ST. Phone 745

HOW UNCLE SAM MILKS THE YUKON

Enormous Sums of Gold Received At The Seattle Assay Office.

Much food for reflection on the part of Canadians is contained in the folowing which is from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday's date:

The gold receipts for the United States assay office for the first five years following the establishment of the institution July 15, 1898, amounted to $73,364,790.18, or materially in excess of $14,000,000 a year. Frederick A. Wing, assayer in charge of the local office, yesterday compiled a statement of the receipts of the office for the five years ending July 15, 1903, as follows:

Nome, Alaska	$11,285,971 08
Bal. of Alaska	2,654,037 79
Total for Alaska	$13,940,008 87
British Columbia and Canada	3,428,780 47
British Yukon Territory (principally Klondike)	54,842,144 37
Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana	1,153 856 47
Total	$73,364,790 18

For this period there were 25,000 deposits, or an average of 5,000 a year. The aggregate of gold weighed about 150 tons.

The figures do not represent the total output of the districts named. Heavy consignments were made each year to San Francisco, Denver and Philadelphia, a considerable amount going also to New York.

This month ,acording to returns thus far received, will be one of the heaviest for placer gold deposits in the history of the Seattle assay office. The Klondike is showing up much better than last year, and the output of Nome, it is safe to say, will be a third larger than it was in 1902.

(Your attention is drawn to a special line of Tapestry Carpet Squares (two sizes only), namely, 9 x 10 feet for $10, and 10 x 12 feet for $14. The best value ever offered. Weiler Bros. *

Seattle Mid-Summer Carnival—Single fare for the Round Trip. Tickets on sale from July 27 to August 6, inclusive, good for four days, on both Clallam and Majestic.

A new stock of Liberty's latest productions in Curtain and Drapery Goods have arrived at Weiler Bros.; and contain some choice but inexpensive goods. (Second floor.)

Good Enamel Preserving Kettles at 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.35 each, according to size. Wooden Spoons, Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Presses, handy Kitchen Scales, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

One of the largest pictures ever seen in this city is on view in Dixi H. Ross & Co.'s window. It measures 6 by 12 feet, and is a balloon picture of the largest packing plant in the world. This was sent the above firm by Messrs. Armour & Co., Chicago, and can be seen only for this week. *

A splendid line of "Palmer Hammocks" in a goodly number of styles from $1.25 to $5.50 each at Weiler Bros.

Seattle Mid-Summer Carnival.—Single fare for round trip. Tickets on sale from July 27 to August 6, good for four days, on both Clallam and Majestic. *

75 dozen latest style Hats, damaged by water, half-price. B. Williams & Co.

Call and see Tuson's new embossed glass signs, o nview at 52 Fort street. *

All Boys' Straw Hats, 10c. each; all Men's Straw Hats, 25c. each. B. Williams & Co. *

Boys' School Suits, damaged by water, half-price. B. Williams & Co. *

If you are going out camping, you will need camp beds and mattresses, Smith & Champion make them at $1.00, $1.50, and up. *

300 Men's and Boys' Suits, damaged by water, will be sold at half-price. B. Williams & Co. *

THE POPULAR GORGE TRIP.

Our leading citizens and visitors patronize the elegant steam launch Kootenay, in her delightful trip to the beautiful Gorge, leaving Jones' Boat House three times in the morning, five in the afternoon and twice in the evening, sharp on the hour, under the auspices of the Tourist Association.
Tickets at Tourist Rooms. Special arrangements for large parties.

House awnings: Ring up Smith & Champion for estimates. All colors. *

IN CAMP

There is nothing so delightful entertaining as a
Victor Gramophone
—OR AN—
Edison Phonograph
We have just received a large consignment of machines and records of both kinds, over 1,250 of the latest popular song and band records.
TERMS REASONABLE — PRICES LOW.
FLETCHER BROS.,
Telephone 885.
93 Government St.

Without Doubt

The finest lot of Pianos ever brought into the city have just arrived, in
2 CARLOADS
Direct from the factories of Heintzman & Co., and Nordheimer.
These Pianos cannot be beaten for their music, their durability or their price.
We buy for cash and are in a position to give better prices and more liberal terms than other houses.
Call and see our stock, it costs nothing to examine our Pianos.
M. W. WAITT & CO
Victoria's Progressive Music House.
44 Government St.

STEELE'S SALOON

Dawson's 25 year old Special Scotch, House of Lords and Commons, Nobles Bourbon, Seagram's and Walker's Rye, Stewart's Royal Bemar Scotch, Croft's Port, Montaledo Sherry, and all other standard brands of Liquors kept on hand. Try our special 8-year-old draft Scotch, also Bass' Ale on draft. All local Ale, Lager and Stout on draft, 5c.
Free hot lunch day and night.
Chicken dinner every Saturday night free
PETE STEELE
87 Yates St. Phone 807.
HARRY WATSON PRESIDING.

SPECIAL BOYS' KNICKERS

Mothers who must purchase knickers for their boys will do well to inspect our showing of the celebrated
LION BRAND
Knickers made with double seats, double knees, double sewed seams, holdfast buttons, and taped inner seams. The best made and wearing knickers in the world. 75c., $1.00 and $1.25 pair.
W. G. CAMERON
VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.
55 JOHNSON ST.

KEEP KOOL

In Warm Weather by Wearing a
Fancy Light Worsted Tweed or Flannel Suit
Having a limited number, they will be sold at reduced prices.
PEDEN'S
36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

SWEET
CAPORAL
CIGARETTE

Its Success
Tells
All

HYMNS AND HYMNISTS

Lecture by Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., in Calvary Baptist Church.

Some one has said, "Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who make their laws." In that striking way he pays eloquent tribute to the mighty power of song and to its potent influence upon character and conduct. Poetry is the natural language of emotion, and men sing effectively in proportion as they feel strongly. True song is always the expression of strong emotions, and has power whenever sung to awaken the emotions to which it gives utterance. It is said that the Swiss, who are intense lovers of their country, sometimes in a foreign land hearing their national anthem, their home song with all the tender thrilling memories which it awakens, memories of the sunny valleys and snowy mountains, memories of the quiet home village, of the fields and vineyards, of all the scenes amid which they have lived and labored—hearing the song which is associated with all this, they die of homesickness. Wondrous is the power of song when it is born of such deep emotion as the intense patriotism of the Swiss.

The two great fountains of song have always been love and religion. It seems as though these are the only two things in life worth singing about. "In the spring a young man's fancy always turns to thoughts of love," and he becomes at once a poet. I suspect that every one of us has written or has tried to write a love song at some time or other. More serious, however, are those mighty moments when the soul, passing into the shadow or ascending to the heavenly places, under the touch of its mighty Maker, thrills and throbs and wakens into song. Song and true religion have always gone together, because it seems that when man gets into touch with God such emotions thrill his breast that he has to sing. Dr. Joseph Parker has said—very truly, I think: "Wickedness cannot sing; it is eternally hoarse." But wherever men have been truly and genuinely religious they have sung, and so we have a rich heritage of sacred song, some of the treasures of which we shall enjoy together to-night.

We shall get at our subject best perhaps by first considering a true hymn. We have very many sacred songs which have their use and value, but which cannot be considered hymns in the strictest sense. We are familiar with the book called "Sacred Songs and Solos." It is rightly named, for while there are some hymns in it, the great majority of the selections are songs rather than hymns. The first requirement of a hymn is that it should be addressed to God. When a man addresses his soul and sings, "Awake my soul, stretch every nerve," or some other individual and sings "Tell me the old, old story," or his brethren and sings "Come ye that love the Lord," his song may be effective and inspiring, but it is not a hymn. But when a man begins in this way, "Lord of all being throned afar," he is complying with the first requirement of a hymn. Again, it is required that a hymn should express praise and worship. The Pharisee in the Temple addressed himself to God, but you could scarcely call his utterances a prayer. And a man might easily address poetry to God and have it far removed from the true character of a hymn. A hymn is to be sung to the praise and worship of God, and we ought to realize that as we sing. I fear that in our singing sometimes we approach blasphemy. We are so irreverent and even flippant in our manner. The singing of a hymn is a solemn, joyous act of worship, and if you will study carefully this hymn by Dr. Holmes you will see that throughout it breathes praise and adoration. A hymn must not teach doctrine. We sing sometimes, "Holy, holy, holy Lord God Almighty." We admire it, and there are few grander compositions in our hymnal, few that are better adapted to the service of praise, but it violates this rule by teaching the doctrine of the Trinity. It is so excellent, however, that none would think of refusing to sing it. And lastly a hymn should be metrical in form so that it can be readily set to music. The hymn ought to fit the music, and the music ought to harmonize with the hymn. In this matter there is a divine fitness which ought never to be violated. There are some tunes with which we would scarcely like to associate great hymns. Beecher describes some church music thus: "Musical monkeys dancing on their organ, playing up and down, rattling all sorts of waltzes, with a long leg stretched out here and there to make it sound like Sunday music." Our hymns are too stately to move to such measures. These, then, are the main requirements of a good hymn. We have a great wealth of song which does not meet these requirements, but which has its place, and much of which equals our best hymns in fervor and power to stir the soul. I will mention only one, a composition of exceeding beauty and power, and one which is wittily sung. Rev. John Fawcett was the pastor of a small village church in England, and had been in the one place for a long time. He received a call to a church in London, and decided to accept. When his household goods were packed and loaded on to the wagons that were to transport them, and he and his family were ready to take their departure, his congregation gathered around him, and their expressions of grief were such that he felt that the ties which bound them must not be severed, so he gave orders to have the furniture unloaded, and, going back into the house, wrote the words of "Blest be the tie that binds." It is not a hymn, but we like to sing it for all that.

I will ask your attention next to some of the Bible hymns. Song has always been the handmaid of religion, and very early in the history of Israel we have singing and hymns. The first recorded hymn is that of Moses and the children of Israel in celebration of their delivery from their Egyptian pursuers. It occurs in Ex., 15th chap., and begins thus: "I will sing unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously, the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea." In the 5th Chapter of the Book of Judges we find the song of Deborah and Barak, beginning, "Praise ye the Lord for the avenging of Israel when the people willingly offered themselves." It stirs our blood now as we read it. And the Psalms of David. The heights and depths of religious experience nowhere find better expression than in these great songs of ancient Israel. Their inspiration may be discerned in every hymn worthy of a place in the church's worship. They have inspired and expressed the feelings of Christians in all time. Since the beginning the church has been singing these psalms, and she has not sung them dry yet.

Coming to the New Testament, we find three great hymns connected with the advent of Christ. The Catholic and Episcopal churches seem to have appropriated these hymns to their exclusive use. They are sung regularly in their services, but we seldom hear them elsewhere. Greatest of these is The Magnificat, "And Mary said," etc. (Luke 1, 46-55). It is of such surpassing beauty that many are unwilling to believe that Mary, a simple and untutored peasant girl, could have given utterance to it. Then we have the song of Zacharias, the Nunc Dimittis, beginning, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," and the angels' song, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, goodwill to men." How we would like to have heard the angels sing that! Perhaps we shall some day. In these hymns of the Bible we have the source and inspiration of all succeeding hymnody, the great chorus of praise going up from the church and from devout souls, which will have its glorious climax in the new song in heaven.

From the hymns of the Bible we pass now to consider the hymns that have been written by other great inspired souls at various times. The church has had many hymn-writers, some of them true poetic souls, filled with seraphic fire, and others whose productions are crude and clumsy. It is interesting to note how hymns of man's composition were first introduced into the church. From the beginning the church sang the Bible hymns, but not until the fourth century did she begin to use any others, and then heresy was responsible for their introduction. Leaders of heretical sects won popularity for their doctrines by singing them, and in self-defence leaders of orthodoxy began to express in song the great truths of the Gospel and set the church members singing them, so we have that much to thank heterodoxy for. Among the earliest compositions sung in the churches was the Te Deum. We are not sure of the authorship, but it is commonly attributed to Ambrose. It is generally admitted that the introduction of hymns into the Western section of the church is due to him. He was the founder of a school of hymnody from which no less than 92 examples have come down to us. Chief among these is the Te Deum, and the tradition concerning its origin is that Ambrose was suddenly inspired while baptizing Augustin and gave utterance to the sublime language of the Te Deum. There is perhaps no other single composition which has been more widely used by the church all through the centuries. It has been sung in stately cathedrals, in humble cottages, by peasants in the fields, by soldiers going into battle, often in celebration of victory—under all sorts of conditions it has been sung. I know of nothing more inspiring than to hear it sung by a great chorus of voices. I am sincerely sorry that it does not have a regular place in our services. It is worth our becoming acquainted with, and I am going to ask the choir to sing it for us.

Another great hymn of this early period is the Dies Irae, a description of the Day of Judgment. It was written in Latin, and there are said to be no less than 162 translations of it. No translation, however, can reproduce the majesty of the original, and I give you the following description of it: "The secret of the irresistible power of the Dies Irae lies in the awful grandeur of the theme, the intense earnestness and pathos of the poet, the simple majesty and solemn music of his language, the stately metre, the triple rhyme, and the vowel assonances chosen in striking adaptation to the sense, all combining to produce an overwhelming effect, as if we heard the final crash of the universe, the commotion of the opening graves, the trumpet of the archangel that summons the quick and the dead, and as if we saw the King of Tremendous Majesty, seated on the throne of justice and mercy, and ready to dispense everlasting life or everlasting woe." The author was a monk shut up in a lonely cell, and he wrote it for his own use in private devotion. The translation in our own hymnal begins thus:

Day of anger: that dread day
Shall the sign in Heaven display,
And the earth in ashes lay.

There are many other hymns dating back to this early period to which I have not time to refer to. I call your attention to one more only, a lengthy poem of some three thousand lines in all. It was written by Bernard of Morlaix or of Cluguy, and was entitled "De Contemptu Mundi." Selections from it have been translated into English and have been used as hymns. The best one, and the one with which we are most familiar, is "Jerusalem the Golden," which the choir will sing for us. We have not in our language a more beautiful description of the joys of Heaven, and nothing which is better calculated to soothe and refresh the soul.

It would be impossible, in the limited time at our disposal, to attempt anything like a complete history of the hymnody of the church. There have been so many writers of hymns that were I to attempt only to mention their names, your patience and my strength would be exhausted before I had finished. When you remember that many of these writers wrote many hymns, Isaac Watts having 600 to his credit and Charles Wesley 7,000, you can begin to understand what a wealth of song we have. This wealth is not all pure gold, however, and some of the compositions written to be used as hymns are fitted to inspire mirth rather than worship. I will give you some illustrations:

"He spoke, and straight our hearts and brains
In all their motions rose:
Let blood, said he, flow round the veins,
And round the veins it flows."

"My thoughts on awful subjects roll,
Damnation and the dead;
What horrors seize the guilty soul
Upon a dying bed!
Then swift and dreadful she descends
Down to the fiery coast,
Amongst abominable fiends,
Herself a frightful ghost."

Ministering in a church in which the first verse of this hymn was being announced by the precentor, Mr. Paxton Hood shouted: "No, my thoughts don't roll on awful subjects. Let us sing, 'Come, let us join our cheerful songs.'" Another writer, carrying in his mind, no doubt, the picture of Christ riding into Jerusalem on a colt, the foal of an ass, brought forth the following:

'Be thou O Lord the rider, and we the little ass,
That to god's holy city together we may pass."

Hymns such as these, while perhaps sung at one time with great fervor, do not hold a place in our hymnals now. Among hymns, as elsewhere, the law of the survival of the fittest holds true. To survey the whole field and make mention of all the great hymns and hymn-writers would be impossible to-night, and I shall content myself with calling attention to a few of the most worthy with which we are familiar and which are in common use. What is the most popular hymn in our language? A few years ago one of the religious magazines in London invited its readers to answer that question by voting upon the hymns in use among the churches and sending in lists containing the best hundred of them all. Almost 4,000 lists were received; 55 different authors were included in their approval, and Rock of Ages stood in first place. The author little dreamed when composing Rock of Ages that it would become the most popular hymn in the language. He had quite another purpose in writing it. Toplady was a great controversialist, and his orthodox soul was sadly outraged by what he considered the false doctrines of the Wesleys. He wrote pamphlets against them, and in an interval of leisure he turned from prose to poetry, and wrote Rock of Ages, thinking thereby to launch an airy dart at a joint in Wesley's armor. The followers of Wesley appreciated the hymn so much, however, that they seized and gave it a place in their collection. A missionary relates the amusing result when a native tried to translate this hymn into the foreign dialect. He translated it, but when the missionary examined the translation he found that it went after this fashion:

"Very old rock, split for my benefit,
Let me hide myself under one of thy fragments."

There is perhaps no other hymn which has so broad and firm a grasp on the English-speaking world. You remember the horrible atrocities in Armenia a few years ago. A number of those poor people got together, and for their encouragement in the midst of fiery trial sang "Rock of Ages." One of the most brilliant generals in the American civil war sang this hymn with his dying strength, as his life slowly ebbed away from the wounds which he had received in the battle before Richmond. When the ship London went down in the Bay of Biscay, January 11, 1866, the last thing which the last man who left the ship heard, as the boat pushed off from the doomed vessel, was the voice of the passengers singing Rock of Ages. The author himself called the hymn "a living and dying prayer for the holiest believer in the world," and more than any other hymn perhaps it has been used to express the emotions of saintly souls.

Coming next to Rock of Ages in popularity is the hymn, Abide With Me. Apart from the great power and beauty of the hymn, it has peculiar interest for us when we know something of the writer. The author was Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, a man whose life was filled with disappointments and afflictions. His ambitions were crossed, his affections betrayed, and he was a martyr to ill health. The hymn was written when he was face to face with death. He had gathered sufficient strength to go before his people and administer the communion. Worn out with weakness, he retired to his chamber. In the evening he came out and placed in the hands of a relative the eight stanzas of this poem. There, with his physical strength failing, how touchingly he describes his experience!

"Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day.
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away."

And face to face as he was with death, what triumphant faith is revealed in these words:

"I fear no foe, with thee at hand to bless.
Ills have no weight and tears no bitterness.
Where is death's sting? Where grave thy victory?
I triumph still if thou abide with me."

Another great historic hymn which deserves a large place in our affections is Luther's famous Reformation hymn, entitled in the German "Ein Feste Burg." Luther, standing face to face with danger, persecution and possible death, trusts in God. Sustained and confident, he writes this noble hymn of faith. And that one hymn sung all over Germany did more perhaps than any other single thing to extend the reformation movement. It was always mighty to strengthen the hearts of God's people and nerve them for persecution and for battle. Frederick the Great called this hymn "God Almighty's Grenadier March." More than once the German troops marched to victory singing this hymn. Perhaps the most notable use of this hymn in that way was before a great battle at Luetzen, in Saxony. Gustavus Adolphus commanded the Protestant forces, and opposed to them was an army organized by the Pope.

(To be Continued.)

No More Pains in the Stomach

Because the Greatest Stomach Remedies Was Used.

Ferrozone

Mr. R. Harriss of Rockwood, Ont., writes: "In regard to Ferrozone, I am glad to say it is the most excellent remedy for stomach trouble. Before using Ferrozone I was in a poor state of health, but after taking a few boxes I was cured of pains in the stomach and a soreness in the Back. I am enjoying the best of health today, thanks to Ferrozone."

Mr. Ernest V. Jordan of Trenton, writes: "I had a severe attack of stomach trouble and indigestion, which completely upset me. I was advised to try Ferrozone, and did so. Since using Ferrozone I have not had any further trouble, and can recommend it as a positive cure. My wife also found Ferrozone a good tonic and nerve strengthener."

Everybody that ever used Ferrozone speaks just as highly of it. It strengthens the stomach and digestive organs and assists them in carrying on their work. Ferrozone purifies the blood and gives new energy to the nerves. It is the best tonic and rebuilder and good for young and old alike. Just try Ferrozone; results will astonish you. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at druggists, or The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Don't delay. Get Ferrozone today.

Itching Piles or Pin Worms

Ailments Which are Often Confused—Both Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Itching in the rectum is the common symptom of these two distressing and often torturing diseases. Dr. Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief and if used regularly effects a cure. It is the standard ointment throughout the continent and has been endorsed by more first-class people than any preparation you can mention. Your physician will tell you that there is no more effective treatment available for itching skin diseases. 60 cents a box at all dealers.

Vancouver Lawn Tennis Croquet Tournament

Monday, August 10th, 1903, championship open singles, ladies' handicap singles, open doubles, handicap doubles.

For particulars apply
HON. CECIL EDWARDES.
Vancouver, B. C.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, July 25—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

An extensive high barometer area covers the coast from Cassiar to Oregon. It will cause a general fair spell for several days. The weather has been moderately cool west of the Cascades, and with the exception of showers over Northern British Columbia the weather is fine from the Pacific to the Great Lakes.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	52	63
New Westminster	56	68
Kamloops	50	76
Barkerville	40	58
Port Simpson	52	60
Dawson	44	84
Calgary	40	72
Winnipeg	56	74
Portland, Ore.	52	74
San Francisco	52	62

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, chiefly southerly or westerly, generally fair today and Monday; stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair today and Monday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 p.m.	53	Mean	57
Noon	62	Highest	63
5 p.m.	62	Lowest	52

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 4 miles northwest.
Noon ..... 4 miles southwest.
5 p.m. ..... 12 miles south.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Rain—.02 inches.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.144
Corected 30.156

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.12

THE INTERESTING STORY OF MANANA THE SPANIARD

The Spanish Word "Manana" Means "Tomorrow."

The nickname Manana is applied to Spaniards because in their opinion "tomorrow" will do for anything.

As Grandas Cigars are made by Spanish Cubans, only the picture and name

"Manana the Spaniard"

were chosen as the trade mark on all their goods, so that unless the box has the picture and the name, the cigars are not

Genuine Grandas

Liberty Art Goods

For Curtains, Draperies, Curtains, Etc.

Liberty Casement Linens
Liberty Art Cretonnes
Liberty Art Sateens
Liberty Art Taffetas

Madras Muslins
Figured Art Silks
Striped Draperies

Liberty Art Serges
Liberty Upholstering Goods
Liberty Brass Goods

French Velours
French Velvettas
French Curtains, Etc.

We are agents for Liberty of London and carry a very comprehensive range of "Artistic Goods" for interior decorative purposes. Samples sent to any part of B.C. upon application.

WEILER BROS., Victoria

DAMAGED GOODS SALE

Still Going On

100 Dozen Stylish Felt Hats will be sold this Week at Half Price
These Hats are in Good Order though the Boxes Were Damaged by Water.

About 200 Men's and Boys' Suits at Half Price Still to be Sold

Bring Cash and get Bargains

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

You Can Have the Biscuit Today

We have just received a nice fresh lot of Biscuits, called picnic. They are equal to Social Teas. Call and sample them.

TODAY **3 Lbs. for 25c** TODAY

MOWAT & WALLACE

GROCERS, COR. YATES and DOUGLAS STS.

THE WEEK AT OTTAWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 18.—There have been two momentous days in parliament this session—days of vital import to the people of Canada. One was when the prime minister explained to the House the reasons for the retirement of his erstwhile colleague, Hon. J. I. Tarte; the other was on Thursday, when the prime minister had again to tender the necessary "explanations" to the House and the country that another of his colleagues had taken to the cross benches.

In some respects the resignations of the two ministers were based on similar grounds; in others, the reasons and the circumstances were decidedly dissimilar. Both men retired for principle's sake, but while in the one case, Sir Wilfrid Laurier facilitated the speedy exit of Mr. Tarte, in Mr. Blair's case the first minister did his utmost to retain the Minister of Railways, and in a manner which cannot be considered worthy of the chief adviser of His Excellency.

Before alluding to the events of the week which is just closing a little inside history, which is now told for the first time, may not be out of place at this point. Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from Europe last October, and it has been one of the repeated fictions of the Grit press that the first thing he did was to kick Mr. Tarte out. What really occurred was this: Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in Ottawa on a certain Saturday evening. He was tired and ill, but notwithstanding his debilitated condition, there was no recourse left but to get down to work. On the Sunday afternoon Mr. Tarte, who up to this time had not seen his chief, telephoned to the prime minister, who was at his residence on Theodore street, asking if he might see him. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were holding something in the nature of a levee that afternoon and instead of asking Mr. Tarte to come up to see him, Sir Wilfrid replied over the 'phone that he would go down to Mr. Tarte's residence early in the evening, where they could talk freely and without interruption. The famous interview took place, and then and there Mr. Tarte tendered his resignation to the first minister. Sir Wilfrid would not hear of it; he told his colleague not to be hasty; that the matter could be proceeded with slowly. At Sir Wilfrid's request Mr. Tarte thereupon withheld his resignation. Now the curious fact has developed that immediately upon leaving Mr. Tarte's residence, Sir Wilfrid Laurier drove to Government House and informed the representative of His Majesty that he had had a long interview with Mr. Tarte, and had insisted upon his handing in his resignation. It is difficult to believe that any man occupying such a responsible position in the country could so distort the facts, especially to His Excellency, but yet the story of what occurred comes with such circumstantiality and positiveness that it is accepted as true.

Evidently there was a disposition on the part of the rank and file of the Liberal party, and certainly of some of his old colleagues—particularly such as had been desirous of seeing him out of the cabinet years ago—to have Mr. Tarte summarily dismissed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was steeling himself for the ordeal, but postponed the evil day. On the Monday morning Mr. Tarte left for Toronto, where he was to address a public gathering the same evening. Previous to his departure the then Minister of Public Works had another interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Again Mr. Tarte tendered his resignation, and once more the prime minister urged him to withhold it. Evidently it seemed as if advantage was to be taken of Mr. Tarte's absence from the city to give him the kick out. Mr. Tarte divined what was coming. With a remarkable political intuition he saw that the time had arrived for him to retire into private life. Were he to remain in the ministry another day it could only be to undergo the humiliation of dismissal. Hence on the journey to Toronto he dictated his letter of resignation, and mailed it from the Queen City that evening. On the Tuesday morning the prime minister found it upon his desk, and it was immediately accepted.

Those who take the trouble to re-read Sir Wilfrid's letter of acceptance will detect in it a tone of acerbity, which is not usually found in documents of such a character. Clearly he was annoyed that his action had been anticipated, and this anoyance found vent in the adoption of a course which was altogether unusual in parliamentary history, and what may be regarded as little short of a gross breach of etiquette. Within two hours of the receipt of the resignation of Mr. Tarte it had been handed to the press for publication, together with Sir Wilfrid's letter of acceptance. One can well understand the feeling of indignity experienced by Mr. Tarte when the first intimation he had of the terms of Sir Wilfrid's reply was after he purchased a newspaper in the Union Station at Ottawa on his return from Toronto the same evening.

Far different treatment was accorded by Sir Wilfrid to Mr. Blair. Letters passed between them, as is usual under like circumstances, but there was no hasty rush to give them to the press. Publication was reserved until after they had first seen the light in parliament. There was no desire on the premier's part that Mr. Blair should go, although such might have been the feeling and undoubtedly was on the part of some of the other ministers. There were many conferences between Mr. Blair and Sir Wilfrid. The one had made up his mind in favor of a policy which he regarded as the best in the interests of the country; all that the other gentleman could do was to advocate a policy of opportunism. The proposition of the prime minister that Mr. Blair should sink his principles and stifle his feelings on the trans-continental railway question is unparalleled in Canadian history. This is the way Mr. Blair puts it:

"The suggestion which was made to me when I stated to council my inability to become responsible for the policy which the government was apparently determined to adopt with reference to the transcontinental railway project, that I might delegate to some other minister, or that you yourself might take charge of the carriage of the resolutions and measure in parliament appears to be the more impracticable the more I consider it. It does not seem to me possible that while declaring myself in council as disapproving strongly of the government policy on this question, and therefore unable to support the same in parliament, I could retain my position in the cabinet and avoid the public advocacy of a proposition which it would be especially my duty as Minister of Railways to present to parliament and defend before the country. This course of tacitly accepting a measure which my judgment strongly condemns, I consider on reflection, as neither fair to the government as a body nor just to myself. An inference would be drawn from my silence that I was not favorable to the government policy, and yet that I was not averse to retaining my ministerial position. I am sure that we all would be placing ourselves in such a course of conduct in a false position, and would surely be assailed as committing an open and flagrant breach of a well recognized principle obtaining under our system of responsible government."

It shows to what depths the Liberal party has descended when its trusted leader will stoop to a subterfuge of this kind. To Mr. Blair's credit be it said he refused to listen to the voice of the tempter and steps out of office with an untarnished reputation.

There are certain phases of the controversy which has taken place between the prime minister and Mr. Blair which are of a very remarkable character. Fancy a Minister of the Crown learning only by accident, as it were, of the negotiations which were in progress between the government and the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and especially when that minister happens to be the responsible head of the department most directly affected. And yet this is what actually occurred. Little wonder that Mr. Blair felt aggrieved. He said that he did not mind it very much, but yet at the same time he must have felt that he had not been treated in a proper manner.

The precise nature of the government's proposals will be known to the country within a few days. Should the government withhold them beyond the coming week the opposition will be justified in blocking the course of public business. Mr. Borden on two occasions within the past few days has been very firm in insisting upon parliament being speedily informed of the intentions of the government and in intimating that the opposition would not be content with merely a cursory consideration of the government's scheme. The marked divergance of opinion between Mr. Blair and his late colleagues, on the railway question, shows how imperative it is that every detail should be scrutinized most closely. Politicians cannot understand the course of a government in wanting to build the line from Moncton to Winnipeg at a cost of over $70,000,000, except on the theory that there is a big "rake-off" coming to help the Liberal party at the next general elections. Mr. Blair's designation of the proposed government line as the "lean" portion will be heard of in Canadian politics for a long time. In almost as many words he considered it an incomprehensible piece of folly that the Grand Trunk Pacific should be allowed to build the "fat" section—that of the prairies—and the government bonus them for doing so.

Mr. Blair's policy is clear cut, and whether one agrees with him or not, there is that much to be said to his credit. He was the father of the project by which the Intercolonial entered Montreal, and the second stage in his programme was to extend the government system of railways to the Great Lakes. The final stage was the ultimate completion of the line to the Pacific Coast, making it in very truth an inter colonial railway. At ever stage when the government's bastard proposition is under consideration Mr. Blair will fight it tooth and nail, and there will be not a few who will support him.

The visit of Messrs. Wilson and Green to Ottawa has been cordially welcomed by the members of the Conservative party. Mr. Wilson is no stranger here and was well known to the habitues of Room No. 6, the Conservative headquarters. With many of these gentlemen, however, Mr. Green became acquainted for the first time. The Conservatives were delighted to confer with two such able representatives of the British Columbia government, and to learn that at last the issue in the Pacific province will be fought out fairly and squarely. On all matters affecting British Columbia from a federal standpoint the deputation was assured of the cordial support and co-operation of the Liberal-Conservatives at Ottawa.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Toronto, July 25.—Bradstreets Trade Review says: Trade at Montreal is good for hot weather. Many country merchants and city business men are now holidaying and a number of travelers are off their routes. The buying for fall has been quiet so far but it still continues on a liberal scale for this time of year. The outlook for trade is very promising. While the next crop in the West will not be as large as last year, even a good average crop will be a big thing for the country. The large crops the past two seasons have placed the western farmers in comfortable circumstances, and even a 50,000,000 bushel crop this year would mean a large increase in the producing power of the West. The large factories and mills are busy on orders for fall delivery. The cotton mills are behind on deliveries, especially on those lines which cutting early in the season stimulated large purchases. Money is steady.

In Toronto trade this week has been fair in spite of the hot weather and the holiday season. Crops are turning out well. The wheat is threshing out fully up to the expectations and the hay crop is much larger than expected earlier in the season. The sorting trade has kept up later than usual, owing to the fact that the season was late in opening. Fall orders continue to arrive and call for a fair distribution, the excellent crops having stimulated the demand. Business prospects generally are encouraging. Money steady.

At Quebec there is an active sorting demand for seasonable goods and sales are reported as good at same time a year ago. Crops report continue favorable payments as a rule reported fair for the season, and on the whole, trade conditions continue good.

Trade has been fairly active at Vancouver and Victoria the past week. The mining outlook especially along the coast is improving and the fact that sufficient coke will be forthcoming from the Crow's Nest Pass mines for the British Columbia smelters materially improves the outlook in mining. Trade in lumber circles is quiet. Strikes of sawmill hands and of fishermen are retarding operations in these branches of trade. The Loggers Association are urging the government to allow them to export logs to the United States for six months, to make up for the poor demand in the domestic market.

Business in wholesale lines, as well as retail trade at Winnipeg has been much more active this week as a result of the opening of the Winnipeg exhibition, bringing in many country merchants, who are buying freely. The fact that want of rain has materially lessened the promise of the large yield of grain predicted a month ago has not checked the demand for staple goods. The sorting trade is active and sales are large. Values are very firm.

There has been a fair movement in wholesale trade circles in Hamilton for the hot weather season. Notwithstanding this late time of the season for sorting, quite a few parcels of seasonable goods are being sent off. Retailers throughout the country are busy and the outlook for trade is reported to Bradstreets as bright.

At London there is a fair amount of activity in the jobbing trade. Fall orders are large and numerous. Prices are very firmly held and the talk of advances on leading staples when present stocks in the hands of the trade are exhausted has had a good effect on buyers. Values are firm.

The hot weather has tended to check the expansion in trade at the Dominion capital, but Ottawa wholesale firms report a good demand from the country merchants for the fall.

The good crops prospects are the means of encouraging purchases for the fall. The sales of fall goods so far have been large. Prices are firmly held.

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New York, July 25.—The following were the closing bids on the Stock Exchange today:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	63⅛
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pfd	88
Baltimore & Ohio	82¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	122½
Canadian Southern	60
Chicago & Alton	81½
Chicago & Alton pfd	6[illegible]
Chicago & Great Western	14¾
Colorado Southern	11½
Delaware & Hudson	160¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	235
Denver & Rio Grande	22
Erie Railway	28¼
Erie Railway 1st pfd	66¼
Erie Railway 2nd pfd	44½
Great Northern pfd	170
Hocking Valley	75
Lake Erie & Western	26
Louisville & Nashville	103¾
Manhattan Elevated	132⅞
Metropolitan Traction	113
Mexican Central	11⅛
Minneapolis & St. Louis	62
Illinois Central	129
Missouri Pacific	97⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	37¾
New York Central	117¾
Norfolk & Western	60¾
Ontario & Western	22⅛
Pennsylvania Railway	121
Philadelphia & Reading	48
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pfd	80
Philadelphia & Reading 2nd pfd	66
St. Louis Southwestern	14
St. Paul	138⅞
Southern Pacific	41
Southern Railway	20¼
Southern Railway pfd	84
Texas & Pacific	25¼
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	18
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd	25½
Union Pacific	74⅛
Union Pacific pfd	84⅛
Wabash Railway	20
Wabash Railway pfd	36¼
Western & Lake Erie	14¼
Wisconsin Central	16¾
Rock Island	21½
Amalgamated Copper	39
Car & Foundry	31¼
Car & Foundry pfd	38
American Smelting	40
Anaconda Mining Co.	66
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	41½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	41½
Consolidated Gas	182
General Electric	157
Pacific Mail	18¼
People's Gas	92¾
Pressed Steel	43⅝
American Sugar	114
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38
Union Bag	4½
United States Leather	7
United States Rubber	9
United Steel	22¾
United States Steel pfd	70
Western Union	83¼
Ice	6

London, July 25.—1 p.m.—Consols, 91 3-8; do for account, 91 7-16; account, 91 7-16.

New York, July 25.—Close, prime mercantile paper, 5½ to 6; sterling exchange, steady at $4.86 to $4.86.125 for demand, and at $4.83.75 for 60 day bills, posted rates, $4.84½ and $4.70; commercial bills $4.83½; bar silver, 54½; Mexican dollars, 42½; government bonds steady; railroad bonds irregular.

—o—

USEFUL ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Cultivate a fuller acquaintance with Polson's Nerviline, which cures most of the troubles common to children. For sore throat rub Nerviline over the chest and throat. To break up a cold administer ten drops in hot water at bedtime. For indigestion, cramps, stomach ache, billiousness, there is no remedy so prompt as Nerviline, which is as good as the doctor for ordinary ills. Children like Polson's Nerviline, because it makes a pleasant, invigorating drink in sweetened water. Older folks like it because it is an honest, reliable remedy for all pain, internal and external. Sold everywhere in large 25c. bottles. Try Nerviline yourself.

—o—

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

—o—

Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Filter Ice Cream Freezers, Wire Meat Covers and Fruit Jars are among the summer goods to be purchased at Weiler Bros. *

—o—

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 27

—o—

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

—o—

50 dozen Stiff Hats, damaged by water, 50c. each. B. Williams & Co. *

I am instructed by A. R. Milne, Esq., C. M. G., Collector of Customs and Receiver of Wrecks,

TOSELL

AT MY MART,

58 Broad Street, at 12 Noon, August 4th, 1903.

—THE—

Schooner Amythist

As she now lies a wreck at Ucluelet, West Coast of Vancouver Island. Dimensions, 74.25 tons, length 72 feet, breadth 26 feet, depth 5.7 feet.

Terms cash.

W. JONES,

Phone 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

AUCTION

ORIENTAL CURIOS

I am instructed by Tai Fung to sell at Mart., 58 Broad street, 2 p. m.

TUESDAY, JULY 28

Chinese Stone Carvings, Etc,

FROM SHANGHAI, CHINA.

This sale will include a large consignment of Marble Curios and Ancient Works of Art, etc.

Also a quantity of furniture.

W. JONES,

Phone 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

THE ORPHEUM

VICTORIA'S FAMILY THEATRE.

Remsey & Bradham

—IN—

"The Gal From Skowhegan."

A. W. Murphy

Harmonica Soloist.

HARRY DU ROSS

Singing the Illustrated Song, "'Way Down Yonder in the Corn Field."

NEW MOVING PICTURES.

Matinees daily, 2:45 to 4:45. Evenings, 7:45 to 10:15.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

(Provincial Secretary's Office.)

Notice!

The address of Mr. William Graham, Collector of Voters for the Saanich Electoral District is Maywood Postoffice.

Savoy Theatre

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Thursday, July 30

Grand Boxing Contest

Caesar Attell

Against

Fred Wyatt

Preceded by a star preliminary and vaudeville programme.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than 25c. — 1 CENT WORD ISSUE

Oceanic Steamship Company

For Hawaii Samoa, New Zealand and Australia

S. S. VENTURA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, August 6.

S. S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, August 15.

S. S. MARIPOSA for Tahiti, August 15, 11 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

Municipal Notice

PAYMENT OF SEWER RENTAL AND SEWER CONSTRUCTION TAX DUE FOR YEAR 1903.

Public notice is hereby given that the Sewer Rental and Sewer Construction Tax, which became due on the 31st of May last, must be paid not later than the 31st DAY OF JULY instant, otherwise interest will be charged in addition to costs necessary in enforcing payment of amounts in arrear.

CHAS. KENT,
City Treasurer and Collector's Office,
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.
July 20th, 1903.

Chamberlain's Remedies.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm.
An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price, $1: postage, 4 cents.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED AT SPENCER'S, elevator boy, aged 14 years or over. j26

WANTED—A man; must be good milker. Address "Milker," this office. j26

WANTED—State managers, twenty states by $5,000,000 corporation. Commissions $5,000 to $15,000 yearly; $200 required. State experience, present income, territory. Affiliated Bureaus Association, Valparaiso, Indiana. j26

YOUNG MEN, learn lettering for show cards, etc. Mail course; home study; circulars free. Thompson School of Lettering, Pontiac, Mich. j22

WANTED AT ONCE—Hoist engineer at Tyee mine, Mount Sicker. Apply by phone to Superintendent at Mount Sicker. j18

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Girl for light housework. Apply 87 Carr street, after 6 p. m. j26

WANTED—Reliable woman as housekeeper. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, or after 6, to 105 Fisguard. j24

WANTED—A young girl at the Mikado Tea room. j26

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Traveling men, salary $80 per month. All expenses, $25 cash security required. Address L. D. Abbott & Co., No. 14 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal. j12

COMPETENT TELEGRAPH OPERATORS earn good salaries. Easily learned. We teach you. Full information free. Western Telegraph School, Seattle. j21

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Position as nurse or attendant. Address T. G. P., Colonist. j25

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—By lady with six months old child, place as housekeeper; comfortable home, not salary, consideration. Address Comfortable, Colonist office. j24

LAUNDRY.

FOR LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS—Work guaranteed. Prices moderate. Mrs. Smith, 89 Pembroke street. Telephone [illegible]. j6

BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—Lady with nurse and four children requires board and residence during August, near beach. Roberts, Colonist office. j23

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LEASE—Nine acres on Fairfield road, with 8-roomed cottage, stabling and outhouses, complete; large bearing orchard, balance in hay. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m19

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON Household Goods: Pianos; Organs; Horses; Carriages; Farm Wagons, etc. Payments monthly. Address Box 297, City. j17

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A copy of Bradstreet's. Finder kindly return to P. C. MacGregor & Co., 2 View street. j24

LOST—A brass button with Bishop Mitre, on Broad street. Finder return to this office. j26

LOST—A black bag with a watch and purse containing money, inside. Finder kindly return same to this office.

LOST—In Beacon Hill Park, or vicinity, ladies' hand bag containing gold watch. Return to Skene Lowe, 45 Government street, and receive reward. j26

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET — Double rooms, complete for housekeeping. Electric light, gas stoves and bath. 98 Yates street, cor Douglas. j8

TO LET — Furnished housekeeping rooms, en suite, with bathroom and hot and cold water. Ellsmere House, 104 Pandora St. Apply 97 Quadra street. j8

TO RENT — Two furnished rooms, with bathroom. Apply after 6 p. m., 132 Vancouver street. m30

TO LET—A Well furnished room. 204 Yates street. m24

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING—Just from the East, Miss A. Williams has opened her dressmaking parlors at No. 1 Hill street. m23

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Several choice residential lots on Victoria Arm and Gorge road. For particulars apply to J. Stuart Yates. j24

FOR SALE—Bargain, eight-roomed house, with bathroom, pantry, china closet and scullery, lot 60x135, shrubbery and fruit trees, new stable 15x30, good condition, near two car lines. X. Y., Colonist. j7

WANTED—AGENTS.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED "LIFE OF POPE LEO XIII." Written with the encouragement, approbation and blessing of His Holiness, by Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, D. D., L.L.D., (Laval), who for eight years lived at the Vatican as private secretary to the Pope. This distinguished author was summoned to Rome, and appointed by the Pope as his official biographer. The book is dedicated to, and accepted by Cardinal Gibbons, and endorsed by Donato Sbarritti, Papal Delegate for Canada, and is approved and recognized by all church authorities as the only official biography of the late Pope. Over 800 pages magnificently illustrated. Best commission to agents. Do not be deceived by misleading advertisements. Sell only the official Life by Mgr. O'Reilly. Elegant outfit free. Send fifteen cents for postage. The John C. Winston Co., Toronto, Ont. j25

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Scotch terrier pups, $5.00 each; pure bred poultry from 75 cents up. Enormous Pekin ducks, $1.00 each. Cayugas, 75 cents each. Mrs. Bradley Dyne, Saturna. j26

FOR SALE—White mare, perfectly sound, suitable for a delivery wagon; also three-year old colt, broken to harness; will trade for cow. Apply J. M. Palmer, Oak Bay. j24

FOR SALE—Two choice dairy cows, Holsteins, due to calf September next; two and three year olds. Address William Munro, James Island, via Sidney, B. C. j23

FOR SALE—Six-year-old mare, well bred. J. W. Meldram, Douglas street. j22

FOR SALE CHEAP—Small bay horse, gentle. Fit for farm or country. Apply 67 Fernwood road. j21

FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, several Shorthorn bulls, imported from Ontario; also Berkshire swine. G. H. Hadwen, Duncans. j14

CLAIRVOYANCY.

PROF. SCOTT, Clairvoyant and Palmist tells past, present and future, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., 126 Yates street. j8

EDUCATIONAL.

PRIVATE LESSONS given in Stenography and typewriting. Terms $3.00 per month. 127 Menzies street. Phone B245. m31

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE

FOR SALE

This property is now subdivided and is for sale in small parcels at low prices. Apply to the

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD.

Interest 4 per cent per annum on deferred payments.

$1900—Five-roomed cottage, bath, electric light, corner lot, can also purchase furniture at a low figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n15

FOR SALE—$1600—Five roomed cottage, bath, corner lot, on monthly instalment plan. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m13

$850—Five-roomed cottage, central, facing south. Nice garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m10

FOR SALE—Water front lot and A1 dwelling, modern, handy to car and within 10 minutes of post office; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—Furnished house, centrally located. References required. Address G. R., Colonist. j26

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, an eight roomed house. Good locality, all modern conveniences, flower and fruit garden. Apply on premises. 38 Victoria Crescent. j26

TO RENT—Seven-roomed house, modern conveniences, near Park. Apply 9 Avalon road. j14

TO LET—Large brick house, No. 33 Gorge road. Possession 7th of June next. Apply Mrs. M. Humber. j14

TO RENT—Seven-roomed modern dwelling, well furnished, including piano; A1 library, large piece of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Co., Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO IS HOLLIS?—"The Chimney Sweeping Man!! No mess!!" 4 Broughton street. j26

WANTED—Horse packer. Apply 76 Bay street, between 6 and 8. j26

NOTICE—Wanted, at 88 Johnson street, ladies' and Gent's second hand clothes. Booth. m19

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—Teacher for Chemainus Landing Public School. Address J. F. Marshall, Secretary. j25

WANTED—Male teacher for 1st Division Ashcroft Public School, and a female teacher for 2nd Division. Duties to commence at close of midsummer holidays. Applications to be sent to Joseph W. Burr, Secretary School Board, Ashcroft, B. C. j25

WANTED—Applications will be received until July 31st, for position of Principal of Wellington Public School. F. J. Richards, Sec'y. Board of Trustees. j24

WANTED—Teacher for Coal Creek Mines School; must have at least two years' experience. Apply, giving references, to J. A. Rennie, Sec'y. Fernie School Board, Fernie, B. C. j22

WANTED — Principal for Fernie Public School; must have first class certificate. Apply with references to J. A. Rennie, Sec'y Fernie School Board, Fernie, B. C. j22

WANTED—A lady teacher for Sahtlam Public School. One that can play the organ preferred. Address Arthur Robinson, Sahtlam, Duncan Station, B. C. j23

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

WANTED—Chimney sweeping, no mess. Smoky chimney cured. Hollis, 4 Broughton street. j26

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—5,000 sacks. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street, Victoria, B. C. j22

FOR SALE—Two-seated carriage in good order; a bargain. Apply 38 Simcoe St. j24

FOR SALE—Piano, Broadwood Grand. 7 Dallas road. j17

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Cleveland bicycle. Address "Bike," Colonist. j26

FOR SALE—Heintzman & Co. piano. Apply 52 King's road. j26

FOR SALE—Gent's Cleveland bicycle, 26 inch frame. First class condition, with solar lamp complete, $20, or might trade for camera. Thompson, 107 Cormorant street. j26

FOR SALE—First class restaurant and bedrooms. Well furnished. Address G. B., Colonist. j26

FOR SALE—Solid oak hall stand. Apply M., this office. j26

FOR SALE CHEAP—Small saw-mill in good order. For particulars. Apply Leigh's Sawmill. j15

FOR SALE—A double go-cart, almost new. Apply Box 284, P. O. j15

FOR SALE—The barge "Canada," 700 tons capacity, sheathed with yellow metal; first class steam winch, 5-inch centrifugal pump. For particulars apply to Victoria Machinery Depot. j10

FOR SALE—English setter and Irish water spaniel puppies. Thos. Plimley, Broad street, Victoria, B. C. j17

FOR SALE—Sloop Dawendeena, 10 tons. For particulars apply J. H. Greer, 46 Yates street. j8

TENTS FOR SALE OR HIRE—Sail loft factory; 127¼ Government St. F. Jeune & Bro., Proprietors. m4

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE—Indian curios and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap, from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trades direct with the Indians and sells their goods at half the prices you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address, 79 Johnson St. H. Stadthagen, the Indian trader.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEARN TO SWIM—Pleasant Street Swimming Baths, near Point Ellice. Launches will call. Admission 15 cents till 5 p. m., after 5 p. m., 10 cents. j21

TO RENT—During the summer, good stabling for two or three horses. Apply 24 Rae street. m31

WE WOULD LIKE to put a copy of The Advertising World into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store. May we have your address?—The Advertising World, Columbus, Ohio. a23

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—Ranch, 150 acres, three miles from Cowichan Station. House, outbuildings, orchard, $2,500. Rex., Colonist office.

NORTH SAANICH—Three very good farms for sale in this District. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a4

FOR SALE—Water frontage, 13 acres, within 6 miles of Victoria; running stream of water, as well as salt water frontage. Open to offer. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown-granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—800 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractors to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone [illegible]. Corner Johnson and Government Streets.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist—No. 1[illegible] Government street.

PAINTING AND PAPERING, ETC.

E. ARMAN LEWIS, 29 Pioneer street. Estimates furnished. Tel. [illegible]A.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON—97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Victoria agent for the famous Gurney and Oxford stoves and ranges. Telephone 674.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1886. No. 142 Fort street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates Street.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES—General scavenger, yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 847. House, 3[illegible] Yates Street.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 892. Hurd & Ward, Proprietors. a7

POTTERYWARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA. j8

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad St., first and third Wednesdays in each month. W. O. Wallace, Master; F. Allett, Secretary. Visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, [illegible] Wharf St. Telephone 171.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronas, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block — Maynard's shoe and finding store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 360b.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe-fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON—150 Yates Street. Estimates given; job work, etc. Telephone 750a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone 820.

OFFICES TO RENT.

TO LET—Two well lighted and airy offices in The Colonist building. Steam heated, with vault room if desired. Apply Colonist office. m6

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL—Corner Yates and Douglas streets. Recently renovated; clean, well ventilated rooms, 25c. to $1 per day. By the week, rates from $1 to $4. M. J. G. White, proprietor.

WILSON HOTEL—Yates, near Douglas St. Finest location and best rooms in the city. Rooms single and en suite, with bath connected. Rates 50 cents to $2.00 per day. By the week, $2.00 upwards. M. J. G. White, proprietor.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store Streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only 17 miles from Victoria; one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two miles beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rate $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, propr.

VANCOUVER.

HOTEL BLACKBURN—Rates per day, American plan, $1.25 to $1.75. European plan, rooms only, 50c., 75c., $1.00. Free bus to and from hotel. Westminster avenue, Vancouver, B. C. Telephone 897. A. T. Blackburn, Proprietor.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—The best summer resort on the Coast. New and up-to-date. Rates $2 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrall St. P. Larson, proprietor.

HOTEL DOMINION. Abott St., Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, Proprietor.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates $2 a day; good rooms. First class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists, $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Haywood, Proprietors.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John R. Insley, propr.

Choice Suburban Property

Consisting of five acres of first-class garden land, with good dwelling and outhouses; within easy access of the city.

For Sale Cheap

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT ST.

New Island Potatoes

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY, NEW ISLAND POTATOES. FINE FLAVOR.

Sylvester Feed Co., 87 89 YATES STREET

Champions Win By Eight to One

Over a Thousand People Witnessed Yesterday's Lacrosse Match.

Victoria Played Creditably But Not Fast Enough For Westminster.

Over a thousand people saw New Westminster lower Victoria's colors in the lacrosse match yesterday afternoon at Caledonia grounds. The home club lost by eight to one, but the score hardly does justice to the excellence of the play during the greater portion of the match. With the exception of a few goals, which were obtained before the spectators could realize that the ball was in play, Victoria held her end up in a very creditable manner. It is no reflection on McConnel to say that he was outclassed by Turnbull, who would give the best centre anywhere a busy time in holding him down. Turnbull's speedy sprinting and clever passing were a great factor in securing Westminster's success. G. Simpson was slightly off color, muffing a few passes at times when there were good prospects for scoring.

There were a couple of changes in the Victoria line-up, T. Crocker playing instead of W. White and F. Smith being 1st home.

Prior to the commencement of play the teams were addressed by Hon. Mr. McBride. He expressed his gratification that the national game was played with such ardor by Canada's young athletes. He referred to the honors won by the Westminster team against the best exponents of the game, and hoped that provincial clubs would always be able to hold their own against all comers.

The ball was put into play by the Premier at 3.25, and after the ball had been taken down to the Victoria goal by Turnbull, Gifford and Lynch, it was cleverly captured from the latter by Dewar, who passed to McDonnell, who transferred to Smith. The ball hovered around the Westminster goal, Herb. Jesse making a good pass to Peele, who delivered to Smith, the latter making a dead shot between the posts, but Cheyne saved the situation. The Victoria home division were playing a very speedy game and their work evoked much applause among the spectators, who began to indulge in hopes of victory. Both goals were assaulted in succession, first by Turnbull from a pass by Lynch, Coldwell making a splendid stop, and then by Smith, who nearly put it through. McConnell made a grand stop, when Feenie put a hot one right between the posts. McConnell passed it up the field to Smith, who passed to Peele,, who shot high. Galbraith, Turnbull, Lynch and Munday figured in a series of pretty passes, until Snider intervened and dribbled to Peele. Jesse next had the handling of the ball, making a good shot, the visitor's defence blocking the ball. Simpson was given a good opportunity, but let it go, the ball being taken by T. Gifford, who passed to Turnbull, who quickly passed to Lynch, who scored after nine minutes' play.

On the resumption of play, Coldwell came to the fore, saving a hard shot from Turnbull and relieving soon after on another occasion when the Westminster home made a determined attack. Some pretty passing ensued between McDonnell, Jesse and Smith, who took a long shot. Rennie, Turnbull and W. Gifford also participated in some clever work. Taylor secured the ball when the goal was in great danger, and the ball was passed from McConnell to Smith, to Jesse, to Peele. A pretty piece of combination play took place in Victoria's defence, McDonnell getting the ball and throwing it out of the danger zone. Coldwell again made a good stop, the old veteran being equal to every emergency. Stevens was ruled off for foul play and soon after Feenie passed to Turnbull, who ran in close and put in a lightning shot, making it two for the visitors. The first twenty minutes' play ended with Westminster playing around the Victoria goal. During the intermission Hon. Mr. McBride presented the cups and medals to the Central School Lacrosse club, Capital City Junior Football club, and the Garrison Association Football club. Before presenting the prizes, the Premier, who was accompanied by Hon. A. E. McPhillips, addressed the players upon their prowess in the field of play.

The second quarter began with Crocker and Turnbull off, the latter being temporarily indisposed. After a pretty pass from Peele to Smith, the ball was lost to Gray, who passed to Turnbull. Turnbull shot and Dewar intercepted, making a good pass to Smith, who sent it to McDonnell, who muffed. Taylor was ruled off by Referee Ditchburn, much to the dissatisfaction of the spectators. Westminster scored its third goal on passes from Rennie to Galbraith to Lynch, who scored after ten minues' play. The fourth goal came very fast, Feenie passing to Latham, who put it through after fifteen seconds. When the ball was put in play, Feenie drew it from the face-off and scored the fifth in ten seconds. Turnbull and Crocker returned to the game at this stage. Cheyne made a splendid stop of a fine shot on goal by Stanley Peele and soon after Smith made a good shot, which the redoubtable Cheyne again blocked. Taylor intercepted a pass just as the whistle blew.

The second half began at 4.35, the ball after the face-off was secured by Latham, who made a good shot, but McConnell saved. For a brief time it hovered around the Westminster poles, Smith making a shot which hit one of the posts. Gray relieved, the visiting home carrying the ball down the field, when Turnbull scored the sixth after five minutes' play. Coldwell again was prominent for coming to the rescue at critical junctures. W. Gifford was sent to the fence for collaring Jesse. The seventh goal was scored by Lynch on passes from Feenie to Turnbull. The eighth goal followed thirty seconds afterwards on a pass from Turnbull to Lynch. Feenie made another shot, which was stopped by McConnell. The home team seemed to be in distress, but there was a rally and after a pass from Smith to Peele, the latter transferred to Simpson, who put it through, making Victoria's first and only goal of the day, after six minutes' play and just before time.

The final quarter began with Turnbull securing the ball from the face-off and passing to W. Gifford, whose shot was stopped by Coldwell. Victoria now began to play up well, Stanley Peele and Stevens making some good shots, but Cheyne and Gray putting up an impregnable defence. Both goals were attacked in succession, W. Gifford and Feenie making futile shots for Westminster and Smith making an unsuccessful one for Victoria. Stevens, Peele and Jesse gave a pretty exhibition of passing, evading numerous checks and vainly trying to find an opening in the visitors defence. Jesse and Cheyne had a scrap, the former being sent to the fence.

The final few minutes' play was even, neither side being able to secure an advantage, the match thus going to Westminster by eight goals to one.

A FINAL RULING RE SUNDAY LAWS

Privy Council Says the Local Legislatures Have no Jurisdiction.

Much interest has been aroused throughout the province by the announcement of the Privy Council on July 14th last, reversing the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal in the case of the Attorney-General vs. the city of Hamilton, by which their Lordships held that laws relating to Sunday observance are ultra vires of the local legislatures. In an interview Rev. R. G. MacBeth, president of the Lord's Day Alliance, said: "It is a little too early to forecast the full effect of the Privy Council's decision. In the case just decided the special points referred to the Privy Council for its decision were the clauses in the Provincial Act which included corporations holding Dominion charters and some other similar points. A decision upon these points would not necessarily affect provincial charters, so as to exclude them altogether. In any case it must not be forgotten that Imperial statutes are in force on the Mainland of British Columbia, which are much more drastic than any provincial or municipal laws on the statute book."

A provincial case which is recalled with interest at this time was that of the city of Vancouver vs. Lambert, for keeping a barber shop open on Sunday, which was brought up on appeal from the police magistrate before His Honor Judge Bole. Mr. Cane, for defendant, raised the question of the constitutionality of the Act, and it was finally agreed to let the matter be governed by the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal. As this judgment declared the Sunday law intra vires of the local legislature, the appeal was dismissed, but when doing so Judge Bole took occasion to point out that he respectfully dissented from the ruling of the Appeal Court as not being sustained by adequate reasons.

The right to legislate on Sunday observance by the Privy Council's decision thus belongs to the Dominion government and the bylaws of the city are consequently ultra vires.

The Sunlight Maids admire the results of their work.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

If you want to wash nice things such as lingerie, lace handkerchiefs, curtains, fine underwear, use Sunlight Soap and follow the directions carefully. Sunlight Soap is a pure soap that contains no "free" alkali to injure delicate fabrics. It will restore articles to their original freshness without changing the color. Sunlight Soap will not injure anything that water will not damage.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't hurt the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 4a

Happenings in Police Circles

What Happened After the Gunner Got Away From the Barracks.

The Wise Indian Who Knew How to Destroy the Tell-Tale Bottle.

It was down where two burly night-colored gents were chanting those ragtime melodies, and the soldiers were throwing in a little of the brogue of Old England between rounds in the booze fighting contest. This was not many miles from the vicinity of where Store street begins, and there Gunner Foran started to "load up."

"B'ly' me," he said, "what's up with this pub, anyhow. Here, barkeep, giv'us some beer."

At this point the Darktown quartette struck up "Massa's in de col' col' ground."

The redcoat didn't like that, so he grabbed the banjo, and the piano player stopped to watch the doings.

It looked as though there was going to be a rough house, but a compromise was reached by switching the song.

The gunner wanted, "Won't you come home, Bill Bailey." When they sung this song it gave the other redcoats the idea of getting Foran to the barracks.

But his name was not Bill Bailey, and he wouldn't go home. It looked like another rough house before they got him out, just as the shady gents started to sing, "And I don't care if you never come back."

The gunner got as far as Work street and the cantonments were in sight in the dusk when he turned around to the military policeman—the gentle irony of the last selection had just worked into his think-tank.

"Hey, Bill, did ye hear what those smokey mokes was a-playing of," he said. "S'elp me? I will go back."

And then the struggle got to the interesting stage. It was no use—the soldier with the white's man's burden was determined to go back and put it all over that Darktown quartette.

There was nothing else for it, so the military policeman took him in, and he appeared before the police magistrate yesterday morning, charged with being found drunk on Work street.

Yesterday morning he had forgotten all about the quartette, and his dark-brown taste told him that he had been drunk, so he admitted it and paid $2.50 fine.

"You may go now," said the magistrate, "and don't do it again.

"And I don't care if you never come back" whistled the constable.

Where the siwashes have their hotels under scrawny tents alongside the slip near Porter's wharf, just before the braves went to the fishing, the constable had found a buck with a well filled bottle. Mr. Indian had gone to buy the firewater and was just getting into the alley which leads to the slip, when the officer nailed him.

A klootchman came along and stood to sympathize with the unfortunate. Other Indians were following her, so the officer pushed them into the shadow, and laid in wait for other Indians with bottles. He had heard enough of the lingo of the buck and the klootchman to lead him to believe other bottles were coming.

When the Indians came into the alley he held them up, and was about to go through their jeans for bottles of firewater, when the buck who had been first taken in, reached over and grabbed the bottle which had been taken from him.

Far out in the harbor the bottle struck the water with a dull, sickening thud—and then it sank.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" said the buck, in good English.

Yes, what was he to do about it? The evidence was gone.

And this is why a wise Indian did not pay $25 for being in possession of liquor.

Several Chinese who spouted starch on the washing with their mouths have been summoned to appear during the coming week.

A BIRD'S EDUCATION.

From Forest and Stream.

So far as regards the current discussion as to how animals learn, whether by instinct or instruction, my study of birds leads me to take a medium position; perhaps I would better say to take sides with both parties. Birds acquire knowledge partly by instinct and partly by tutelage, and the same is no doubt true of all other animals. This statement will be borne out by several concrete cases.

Some years ago I made a number of experiments in rearing young birds taken as early as possible from the nest. Among them were meadow larks, red-winged blackbirds, brown thrashers, blue-jays, woodthrushes, blackbirds, flickers, red-headed woodpeckers, and several other species. Nearly all of them were secured some time before they were naturally ready to leave their natal places. Without any instruction from parents or older birds, they soon left the nests I had improvised for them, hopped about on the cage floor for a while, and presently insisted upon clambering upon the perches, to which they clung in the regulation way. Indeed, I noted again and again that the impulse to seek a perch was so strong that the birds seemed to be moved to it by an imperative command. Nor were they long satisfied with a low perch, but instinctively mounted to the highest one they could find.

The same was true in regard to flight. No feathered adult was present to tutor them in the art of using their wings, yet they soon acquired that power of their own accord. It was inborn—the gift of flight. True, they were awkward at first, and gained skill only by degrees, but the original impulse was in their constitution. It is no doubt true that parent birds in the outdoors do teach their young to fly, but if the bantlings were left to themselves they would acquire that art through their original endowment, although more slowly and with more hard knocks.

MEXICAN MINING.

Labor conditions and prospects make us more anxious than ever to possess another good mining property, and when I get straightened out, believe I will redouble my efforts to find one. It is my present impression that Mexico offers more comparitive inducements than ever before. Strikes have not yet become fashionable there, and I think are not likely to for many years to come. Our present inclination is strongly toward removal of investments, as far as possible, from the field of labor disturbances and union organization and we have recently passed up some good propositions in the States for this reason. —Geo. J. Bancroft, preliminary locating engineer of Sonora division of Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s railway.—From Engineering & Mining Journal, N.Y., July 18, 1903.

Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson of London, long the most noted authority on leprosy, supported his assertion that leprosy is caused by the eating of unsound fish by the fact that lepers are the most numerous in India among converts to Catholicism, who must eat fish one or two days each week.

The "value of the endowment of institutions of higher education in the single state of New York exceeds the total amount of benefactions for similar purposes raised during 30 years in the whole of the United Kingdom. The same is nearly true in the states of Massachusetts and of California.

Hires Rootbeer

The home drink for hot weather—the drink the children like, as well as the grown folks. It gives the little ones rosy cheeks and bright eyes. Let them drink all they want of it. Cools, refreshes, strengthens.

A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere or by mail for 25c.

W. P. DOWNEY, Sole Agent, 26 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada.

Along the Waterfront

Buoy of Wrecked North Pacific Found off Beacon Hill Beach.

Ancona Reaches Destination---Umatilla Searched For Contraband.

While cruising off Beacon Hill yesterday H. Redfern picked up a buoy of the wrecked steamer North Pacific. Mr. Redfern was in his yacht Justine, when he found the buoy from the lost side-wheeler. According to advices received yesterday from Port Townsend the wreck was seen floating by tugs which had reached that port from the vicinity of the wreck. In connection with the wreck of the steamer, a strange circumstance is pointed out. This is the "hoodoo" which seems to be following six seamen of the Seattle Steamboatmen's Union. The six men have each been on two wrecked vessels, and several of them on three vessels, which have been recently lost, the Laconner, North Pacific and Walsh. The six men were deckhands of the steamer Laconner, and since the burning and beaching of that craft three weeks ago have gone through a series of adventures, the recital of which would make three thrilling chapters in a novel of the sea. The unlucky six comprised the deck crew of the steamer Laconner when she sprung a leak with a cargo of lime aboard, and caught fire, being beached at Burrows bay just in time for the crew to escape. Then the six on the following Friday shipped again — four aboard the North Pacific and two aboard the Mainlander. Sunday morning the North Pacific was wrecked off Marrowstone point. The four escaped in lifeboats. The two others were on the Mainlander, which ran on the beach at Marrowstone point an hour after the old North Pacific sank during the fog, and was floated off two hours afterwards. The six men again, all but Michener, who seemed now to fear the association of the other five, shipped on the Walsh. They were careful, however, not to take their berths on Friday. The Walsh burned at the Sidney dock, while the crew were eating lunch. Thus three of these deckhands had been involved in three catastrophies in as many weeks, and three had been in two marine disasters and escaped.

CONSUL IS CHARGED.

Allegations Against British Consul at San Francisco.

A despatch from San Francisco says that testimony of a sensational character, involving the British consulate in that city, was adduced at the hearing of the charge of battery against T. J. Newman, a boarding-house keeper, who is accused by Arthur Chambers, a clerk in the consulate, of having made an assault upon him on Monday last. Newman made a statement under oath that Consul Bennett demanded that he (Newman) pay him $5 per man for every sailor shipped from the consulate on a British ship from that port, and that no less a number than 100 a month at $5 a head had been shipped. Several sailors testified that Newman had not assaulted Chambers. All admitted that they got their pay from the consul. Judge Cabinis took the case under advisement.

ANCONA HAS ARRIVED.

Vessel Which Left Chemainus for Table Bay Reaches Destination.

The odd-built British bark Ancona, also well known at this port, which loaded lumber at Chemainus this spring, arrived at Table Bay, July 20, after a voyage of 133 days. She sailed March 9.

The British four-masted ship Wendur, which was in port last spring and afterwards went to Chemainus to load a cargo of lumber and which has something of a reputation as a fast sailer, arrived at Port Elizabeth July 15, after a passage of 103 days from Puget Sound. She sailed from Chemainus April 7.

The ship Sofala has arrived at Capetown 75 days from Tacoma—a very fast passage.

UMATILLA SEARCHED.

Inspectors Victims of a Mare's Nest on the Coast Liner.

When the steamer Umatilla arrived at San Francisco Wednesday from this port she was searched by the inspectors. It seems that a "tip" that there was a large quantity of contraband opium hidden on the Pacific Coast liner Umatilla, caused unusual measures to be taken by the customs authorities. The entire searching customs force was placed on the vessel by the orders of Deputy Surveyor of the Port Chauncey M. St John, and a thorough search of the steamer was made. The opium may have been on board, but the searchers failed to uncover it.

The searchers assumed the role of coal passers and dug into the steamer's bunkers. They explored the bilges, but their pains were unrewarded. A close watch is being kept on the steamer to prevent an attempt to smuggle the narcotic ashore. Several months ago two firemen were caught while attempting to smuggle opium ashore from one of the Pacific Coast steamers. The men on the steamer secured the opium at Victoria. A number of firemen are suspected by the customs authorities of being implicated in a smuggling ring.

MARINE NEWS.

Steamer Princess May left for Vancouver last night and she will sail from the Mainland port on Monday night for Skagway. Her local passengers will leave on the steamer Charmer tomorrow morning.

Steamer Tees is due from Naas and way ports.

Steamer Shinano Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line sailed yesterday morning for the Orient with a full cargo of general freight. The steamer Tosa Maru of the same line, is due on Tuesday. The steamer Empress of India will sail for the Orient on Monday evening. The steamer Machaon of the China Mutual line, will sail from Yokohama tomorrow for this port.

Schlitz Means

The best materials—the best that money can buy.

A brewery as clean as your kitchen; the utensils as clean.

The cooling done in filtered air, in a plate glass room.

The beer aged for months, until thoroughly fermented, so it will not cause biliousness.

The beer filtered, then sterilized in the bottle.

You're always welcome to the brewery for the owners are proud of it.

And the size of it proves that people know the worth of

For sale by Hudson's Bay Co., Victoria

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Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

DRINK THE NEW BEER

PHOENIX PILSENER

AUCTION

Valuable Fire Proof Brick Block

Splendid Lot 70x120 feet, known as the

Russ House, Johnson St.

On premises 12 noon, August 15th, 1903. For particulars enquire of

W. JONES.

Phone 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

VICTORIANS SEE THE NEW COMET

Located in the Eastern Heavens On Friday Evening Last.

The comet Borelli, the latest celestial body to be discovered by the astronomers, has been located by observers in Victoria. Ever since the announcement appeared several weeks ago in the telegraphic columns of the Colonist, the little coterie of star-gazers in this city have been on the lookout for the stranger, and on Friday evening their search was successful, Mr. Comet being discerned quite clearly—the position being described as nearly between Alpha Draconis and the Pole star, about two degrees from the former.

The observation was made by George Jaques, of 127 Fort street, and a party of friends who take an interest in astronomy. Mr. Jaques has a small telescope which enables one to get a fairly good look at the rare heavenly visitant.

The motion of this comet is unusually rapid, at present being about five degrees daily northwest. The head of the comet is a fairly conspicuous object, being somewhat brighter than a fourth magnitude star. Observers will have no difficulty in locating it, if they look in the direction of Mount Tolmie—where a short tail can be seen projecting from the head in a direction opposite that of the sun. The structure of the tail changes from night to night. It is possible that the attenuated matter composing it is driven off into space and lost, to be replaced within 24 hours by an entirely new tail.

Those who desire looking for the new comet may locate it on Tuesday evening next in a position nearly between Alpha Draconis and the Pole star, about two degrees from the former. On Friday evening next it will be near the star Gamma.

The comet can be readily distinguished from stars from the fact that it presents the appearance of a hazy ball of light in contrast to the sharply defined points presented by the stars. Observers will be aided in their search by referring to the chart published in the Colonist on Friday morning last.

RECIPROCITY.

U. S. Furniture Association Wants Benefits of Reciprocity with Canada.

New York, July 25.—The second session of the first national convention of the Furniture Association of America was held to-night. Eugene N. Foss, of Boston, made the principal speech of the evening, of reciprocity with Canada, saying, among other things: "Canada is the largest purchaser of our manufactures on the face of the globe, and we ask our government to deal justly and fairly with our best customer.

"Our demand for closer trade relations with Canada rests upon broad foundations. Pre-eminent is the need of our manufacturers for cheaper raw material, iron, coal, wood, hides, etc. We must develop our export trade or suffer serious consequences. Canada can and is anxious to supply us with what we need in our industries. If we enlarge our free list, particularly under the conditions of give and take, incident to the negotiation of a trade treaty, we supply our manufacturing plants with their natural material and place ourselves in a position to compete for the trade of the world.

"The Chamberlain plan of an imperial customs federation has not so dazzled the Dominion authorities that they are blind to the benefits of reciprocity with the United States."

The following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, that the Furniture Association of America regards with approval the action of the United States government in seeking to re-convene the Anglo-American joint high commission, for the purpose, among others, of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada. That it is the sense of this convention that reciprocal relations would be beneficial to both. Each country should follow the general lines of the removal of the duties on some or all of the natural products of each, and such mutual extensions of the free list and reductions and changes of the duties of the manufacturing products of both as will give to both as low rates on duties as is given to any other country."

WHITE ROCK

The Best of Table Waters

At All Hotels, Restaurants and First-Class Bars in the City.

Ask Your Grocer for It; Its Equal is Unknown.

Pure, Sparkling and Healthful.

PITHER & LEISER SOLE AGENTS VICTORIA.

For Choice Residences or Building Sites in any part of the City apply to

A. W. JONES, 28 Fort Street

THE RUSH IS ON!

We are shattering records and turning the dull season of trade topsy-turvy. The magnificent bargains we are sowing broadcast has set all tongues wagging, and filled the buying public with satisfaction and gratitude.

These are days when we lose money wisely. We let profit and some of the cost go, that we may enter the fall markets with empty wardrobes and ready cash. This is good business and explains why these reductions are made.

All Single suits, whether $25, $22, $20, $18 or $15, to clear at one uniform price,

$12.00 Per Suit

Don't wait, for you can't get here too soon. The best goes first, and no more goods to be had at the price.

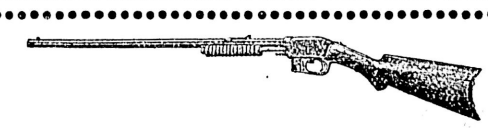
Fit-Reform Wardrobe

73 Government Street, Victoria

WE SELL

The Ball Bearing Lawn Sprinklers, the best in use; The Woodyatt Lawn Mowers; The Best Box Grass Catchers; The King Rubber Hose; The Great Majestic Ranges; The Mason Fruit Jars; The Tin Top Jelly Glasses; Rubber Rings, all sizes; Screen Doors and Windows. All Standard Goods of Best Value.

GEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE. 127 GOVERNMENT ST.



Call and see the new Savage 22 calibre Rifle, just received today. We can also show you the best value for the money in Double, Hammerless Shot Guns. "No trouble to show goods."

PIGHON & LENFESTY

45 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

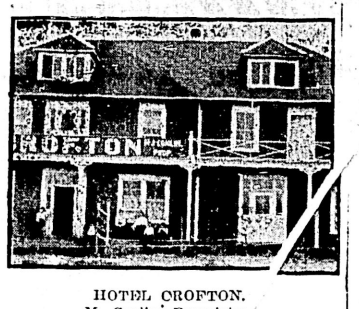
Kindergarten Display

POPE STATIONERY CO.

Telephone 271 119 Government Street

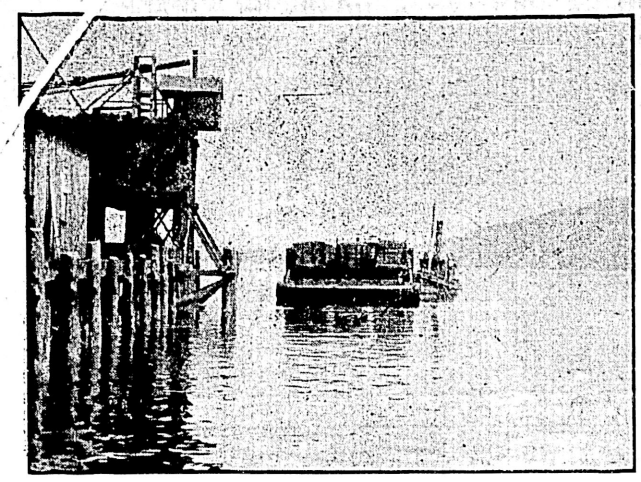
Advertise in the Colonist

CROFTON AND ITS INDUSTRIES.



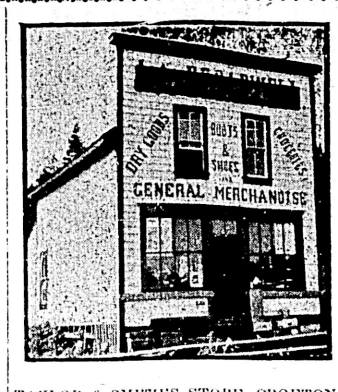
HOTEL CROFTON.
M. Conlin, Proprietor.

Hotel Crofton, owned and operated by M. J. Conlin, well-known to Victorians. It has 35 furnished rooms, the very latest sanitary arrangements, the plumbing of which was done by John Colbert, at enormous expense to the proprietor. The dining room is a magnificent room, and is used on occasions for dances and socials. Bath rooms are provided for the boarders, and are a great boon, the work at the smelter being the reverse of clean.



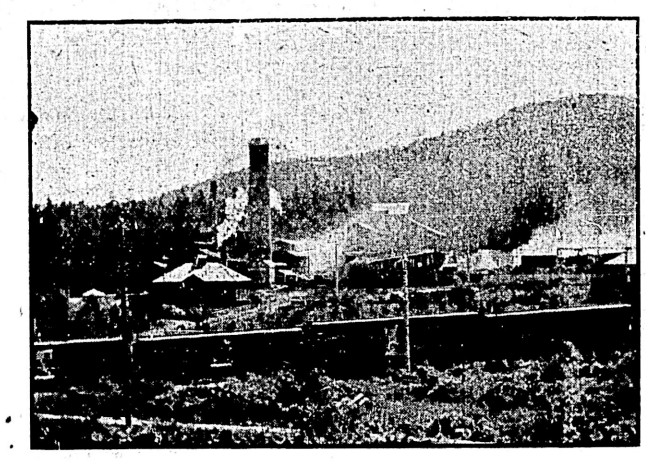
WHARF AT CROFTON—CARS OF COKE ARRIVING FROM COMOX

View of a barge of coke arriving from the smelter closed for over two months Union coke ovens. Lack of coke kept this spring.



TAYLOR & SMITH'S STORE, CROFTON.

The well-known firm of Taylor, Smith & Co., for many years in Nanaimo, but for the past year located at Crofton. Mr. Taylor is doing a good, steady business and carries the best of everything necessary to make a country store successful.



SMELTER FROM THE VERANDAH OF THE OSBORNE HOUSE.

General view of plant taken from outside the assay office. To the right are the ore bins, and on the left are the reducing and refining plants.

PEARCE'S GRANDSON.

Crofton is situate on the east coast line of Vancouver Island, some 50 miles north of Victoria, and until about a year and a half ago was an unknown place. Now it is a busy smelting centre, and offers employment to a large staff of men. The smelter, as do all similar plants, runs night and day, Sunday and week-day, consequently there is always sufficient going on to give an outsider some faint idea of the importance of the place and the industry it harbors.

For some two or three months this spring the smelter had a close-down, owing to the inability of the management to obtain good coke. One scarcely realizes the far-reaching evil effects of a coal workers' strike until these side industries, dependent on the miners' toil, are considered. Take Crofton as a single example. For some three months more than 100 men were thrown out of employment, a valuable plant laid idle, and the merchants of the town had a pretty hard row to hoe to continue in business where there was none to transact.

In connection with the town there is a waterworks system on a small scale, and the water piped from the reservoir, which is fed by a spring from the mountains. The smelter company generate the electric fluid and very kindly provide the two hotels and any other people requiring it with light at a nominal charge.

The location of the townsite is simply ideal. Situate on slightly rising ground, the view of Salt Spring, Kuper and Umbrella islands, with the bewildering waterways between, and old hoary Mount Baker in the far distance, is simply grand, and cannot fail to please even the most fastidious.

So far, the town proper has not been very much built up; but considering the age of the town, it boasts quite a few buildings, the best of which are, of course, the two hotels and the smelter buildings.

The wharf, of which a very good view is reproduced, is a good pile structure, with a powerful steam winch in the upper tower, by which the various vessels laden with ore are relieved of their cargoes; the ore is afterwards chuted into the smelter company's trucks and hauled to the ore bins for subsequent treatment. Our artist was fortunate enough to catch a good snapshot of a barge laden full of cars of coke from Union. During the coal strike this spring, the management of the smelter tried American coke, but it was found to be absolutely useless alone, and can only be used when mixed with Vancouver Island coke. At present there are a large number of mines shipping ore to Crofton, and from present indications there seems to be every prospect of a very busy time for the balance of the year.

Crofton can be reached from Victoria by two routes. At present the steamer Iroquois makes but one trip per week (on Thursdays); but via the E. & N. Railway, trains run once daily, there being two trains on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays to Westholme, at which point the train is met by a stage, and the balance of the journey is made by road.

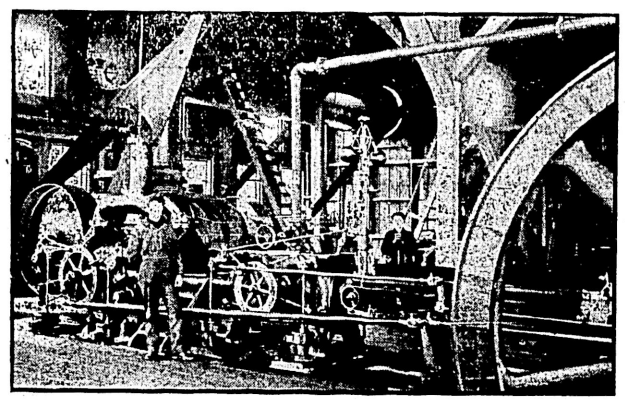
Of the ultimate prosperity of Crofton there can be no manner of doubt; as long as there is ore to smelt—and there will be more and more as years go on—and the present mines and prospects are developed, the importance of our local smelters will grow and be apparent. They are the kind of industries this country needs—industries that bring money into the country directly from outside points. For too many years we have been working for the benefit of the Eastern people, sending all our money out of the country, and it is high time that we began to draw some money to the country, and the smelters are doing that.

The smelting charges are not by any means exorbitant, and the increase in the number of mines shipping in is a good indication of the treatment the shippers receive.

Crofton is backed by a splendid farming country, and the prosperity of the whole district is in a measure dependent on the prosperity of Crofton, Chemainus, Ladysmith, etc. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the labor troubles have been so far settled that both the former and the latter places seem to have prosperous times ahead. We trust so!

———o———

The trouble with most actors is that they have never played a part in real life.—Life.

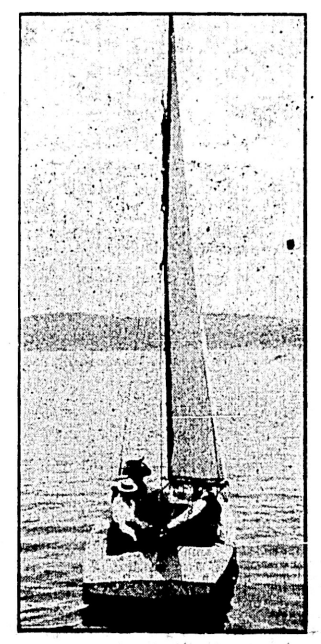


ENGINE ROOM OF SMELTER WORKS.

View of the engine room, furnished by Mr. W. H. Yost, one of the genial engineers in the employ of the company.

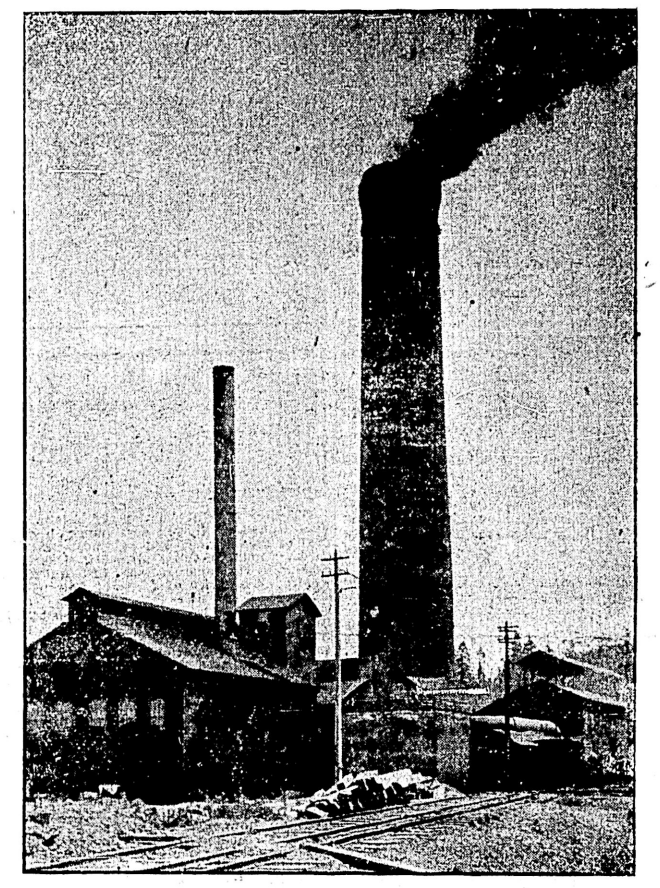
HOTEL OSBORNE, CROFTON B. C.

View of the Osborne House, owned and managed by Mr. J. T. Pearce. The hotel is large and well furnished, with excellent cuisine and the best of attendance. The view from the upper verandah, overlooking the bay, is not excelled anywhere in the province. The hotel has accommodation for 60 guests, and all can be sure of a warm welcome and a pleasant stay with Mine Host Pearce.



SATURDAY AFTERNOON ON THE BAY.

The way the Crofton people—i. e., those who are at liberty—spend Saturday afternoon. A magnificent bay, almost land-locked, and glorious scenery make it a very pleasant place for yachting.



CROFTON SMELTER.

Chimmie Fadden Lights a Pipe

WHEREUPON MR. PAUL HAS A DREAM THAT ALL IS READY MONEY, WITH NO DISCOUNT.

By Edward W. Townsend. Copyright.

IT was like dis: Mr. Paul says to me de odder day would I pilot him up and down Main Street a bit, before New York got so far ahead of him dat he couldn't find his way to choich witout a compass.

I says sure, and he asks Whiskers would he chase along in de procession. But Whiskers says nay, nay. "No," says he, "I have lived half a hundred years in dis city of me birt, witout knowing any more about it dan I needed to find me way to me club, me bank, me choich and to de few teeatres dat is not playing Fitch or rag-time. On your way," he says, "I'm satisfied. I'll leave it to strangers in New York and curious-minded natives like you, Paul, to loin how to travel underground and for to do business in balloons."

"Shall we travel in me mobile, Chames" says Mr. Paul.

"I pass," I says. "All mobiles dat dosen't bust deirselves busts into de subway," I says. "I'd radder travel by hand," I says.

So we hikes out, and I passes him up to a few of de new teeatres dat is blooming fort in de tenderloin.

"Dis," I says, when we fetches Toityfort street, "is de Drury Lane, climbing up into de sky; dis on Forty-foist is to be de new Amsterdam; and right dere," I says, pointing a little way off, on Forty-second, "is where de same parties is to build de Liberty; and here on Forty-toid is Reggie DeKoven's Lyric; and here on Forty-fort is de Hudson; and on Forty-fift is to be de Royal; and on Forty-sixt Dan Frohman's new Lyceum; and over here on Forty-nint de new Comedy; and——"

"Hold on," says Mr. Paul, "you skipped Forty-sevent and Forty-eight streets."

"Give em time," I says. "Kirk La Shell and Billy Brady comes in dere. Let us take de L and go out to Harlem, and see de two new teeatres me friends Tim Sullivan, and Harry Minor's Kid, is running up dere," I says

"No," says Mr. Paul, tautful like, "let us go and look down in de subway awhile, to get de twist out of me neck I got from looking up at de tall buildings."

"We hasn't struck de tall buildings yet," I says. "Dere's two sky-scrapers of hotels going up on Long Acre Square; and you never seen de Ansonia, furder out de Lane, wit twict as many rooms as de Waldorf; and de——"

"No more! No more to-day," says Mr. Paul. "Let us philosophize. What is we coming to?"

"De subway," I says. "Look out for de blast!"

"I mean what is society coming to," he says.

"Search me," I says. "It's struck Lent already," I says, "and bridge whist tables is woiking overtime."

"Bridge whist wont last," says he. It's a female"—no, dat wasn't de woid he used. What's dat? Dat's it. Tanks. "It's a phemeral fad," he says, "what we imported from Lunnon, and it will stray to de woods as soon as dere's enough teeatres in town for everybody to get a seat dat's got de price. Dat's de point; we is all coming to de teeatre, which is to say, we is all going to de teeatres, eider as actors or as audience."

"I'd radder deal de game," I says, "dan buy chips."

"Well," says Mr. Paul, "we must all do one or de odder. Dere will soon be so many teeatres dat we all must be in de game, until Mr. Edison perfects his auto-actor."

"Dat's a ringer on me," I says, "dat auto-actor."

"It's near ready to be put on de market," says Mr. Paul. "It's to be run by machinery, and warranted to make no holler, even if de ghost don't walk, and all de press notices is roasts. Den will come a happy time. De critics will all be graduates of schools of engineering. 'De part of Hamlet,' de press notices will say, 'was excellently rendered by one of de new pattern, two and a half horse-power, drop forged, leading men, constructed on lines invented by Mr. Mansfield. By a novel contrivance (for which de inventor has patents) its exhaust is made to resemble de sound of entusiastic applause. De power is directly geared to its legs, and, when a friction clutch is trun on, dis character can be used for buck and fancy-step dances between de acts. De ghost was played by a high-powered, alcohol-heated, copper-tubed utility man, which slipped its eccentric pin in de battlement scene, and, being hastily repaired, de wrong stop was pulled out, and it finished de scene wit de lines of Rip Van Winkle. De Poist Grave Digger was geared a little too high for de requirements of de part, and trun Yorrick's skull into de gallery, causing a rough house intermezzo. Furder rehearsals will no doubt smood de action in dis respect. Ophelia was played by a low pressure, napta, non-explosive design, invented by May Irwin. We were not afforded opportunity to see dis model at its best, for in de middle of de flower scene an unfortunate accident to her repertoire attachment started her to singing "All Coons Look Alike to Me." Dis was de result of engaging for de part a chilled steel, gold-plated soubrette dat played in a Casino production last week. Furder notice is reserved, but we must urge managers to see dat de song woiks of de lady-autos formerly employed in comic opera is trun out of gear when cast for de legitimate.'"

"Dat's a great scheme," I says. "Is any of de stock on de market? If it is," I says, "I'll go rubber at de ground floor."

"No," says Mr. Paul, "it was oversubscribed by de Syndicate. But I hope for de best, Chames," says he. "If Mr. Edison can manufacture de auto-actors fast enough, we may be saved from being drafted into de drama. If de woist comes to de woist, and every New Yorker is needed to act out on top of de stage, far de entertainment of de strangers witin our gate money, den I know what line of parts I will play."

"Hand out de line," I says.

"De soivants dat fetches on de bottles of wine," he says. "I notice dat very little of de wine is drunk on de stage, and I has often taut what a good ting de soivant has when he takes de bottle off."

Say, honest, if ever Mr. Paul should toss a lip over a glass of stage fizz, he'd have de struggle of his life to remember dat he was a Christian.

"Well, dat evening, as I was fussing around de library, where de folks was hot-airing, and me keeping ice in de cooler, and wood on de grate, I hears Mr. Paul say, "I has a graft," he says—only he uses dude woids what I toin into right English for you—"I has a graft for to do away wit all tax-paying by de citizens of dis delightful Island of Manhattan."

"Good," says Whiskers. "All dat's needed to give dis city de comforts of home is to make de price of living come within de means of folks of moderate incomes, like me." Dat's de song he sung, but I cops it right dat Whiskers rakes off an even hundred thousand, woiking two days a year cutting de fringe off bonds.

"What is your plan, Paul?" he says. "Tell me quick, so I can have a taste of heaven even before I die."

"It is dis," says Mr. Paul. "I'm going to form de Island of Manhattan Amusement Company, Unlimited. De capital will be a few billion, but when I set fort me suspectus I'll have to use a hammer to discourage subscribers. I shall get a franchise for me company to fence in Manhattan Island and charge admission. In retoin for de franchise, de company will pay de city all de long green needed to run de moneycipal gov'ment. It won't be much, as de company will do most of de woik now done by de city; run de police and fire departments, clean de streets, pay de office holders, and——"

"Hold on," says Whiskers. "If your company pays for running all dose departments, why would it have to pay de city anyting?"

"Sir," says Mr. Paul, "dere are soiten expenses in connection wit gov'ment which it is not polite to discuss in mixed company. For particulars, I refer you to me friend Platt, Croker & Company. Dis plan was suggested to me on a poissonally conducted tour about town, wit Chames to guide me, today. I found dat at de present rate of progress New York, in a little time, will be solidly built up of teeatres and hotels. De business is badly in need of organization"—say, dat is a boid of a woid—What? —— "of organization. It should be run in a community of interest. Here is teeatres being built all over de lot, wit hotels stuck in between, and no general plan, no economy; competition instead of co-operation, and millions of graft going to waste because nobody has taut of me plan."

"But what has fencing in de Island got to do wit it?" Whiskers asks.

"Dat's de starting point," says Mr. Paul. "You couldn't keep Americans wit gold to melt out of New York if you threatened em wit smallpox and Gatling guns. It's de cinchiest graft dat ever went to waste since Noah forgot to charge admission to de Ark. We has de goods, and de people won't be happy until dey has em. Make em pay to get into de shop, and den pay for what dey gets dere. After paying all de expenses we now meet by de foolish trick of axing ourselves, me company will still have all de profits of de shop for velveteen. See?"

"It sounds big," says Whiskers.

"But it's bigger dan it sounds," says Mr. Paul. "It's de graftiest graft dat ever grew out of doors," he says, using some real langwudge, which he can, when he wants to talk straight.

"Listen," he says. "On me trip wit Chammes today, I seen a hundred buildings, costing a hundred million dollars, going up. Deir hundred separate foolish owners is paying all kinds of foolish boodle for the land for building material, for labor, and for everything. Dat's what de hundred little steel companies, and de dozen steamship companies paid before dey got togedder. What is dey paying now, I asks you?"

"Paying dividends," says Whiskers, beginning to get on to de graft.

"Exactly, sir. Let us stop dis foolish game of building a teeatre here, a hotel dere, a palm room somewhere else, and a row of banjo flats in between. Let us get togedder; let us organize; let us get on to de game, and stop playing long shots, just because dey is long, and play notting but cinches, wit de money handed out to us as soon as we picks our favorite, witout waiting for de horses to be run. De whole Island will be covered by a twenty story building, and as fast as a new teeatre, a hotel, a restaurant, a mile of flats, or any odder kind of a joint is wanted, part of de building will be finished to suit tenants. De company fixes re rent, —— witout competition. Is it a dream? What!" he says.

"Say, isn't Mr. Paul a fancy fineseer? But listen: I lit de pipe dat started dat dream, and I'll come in for a rake-off on de boodle, and wear me Sunday close all de time, and drink notting but real wine, whenever I has tois on me."

LOVE RULES THE COURT, THE CAMP, THE WORLD.

By E. J. Hardy, Author of "How to be Happy Though Married."

VII.

PASSING THE LOVE OF WOMEN.

ARE women more unselfish than men? In some respects they are, and in other respects they are not.

We believe that there are more unselfish daughters, wives and mothers than there are sons, husbands and fathers, but the unselfishness of men does occasionally surpass anything that even the love of women can produce. Mothers often get credit for being more unselfish and loving than fathers, when as a matter of fact their love is of a much inferior kind. A mother will put all the disagreeable duty of correcting children upon their father, and reserve all the petting to herself. And yet strange it she act the part of a guardian angel, to whom the children can run when reprimanded by their father, this unselfishness does those whom she professes to love great injury. The children come to regard their father as a family bugbear, whereas what he does contrary to the wishes of the child may be for its permanent good, and show far more real love than the weak indulgence of its mother.

Does anything pass or surpass the love of women? Well, that of man occasionally but seldom does. Men will sacrifice themselves for their country, and even for comparatively abstract ideas, but most women think that this is an unpractical thing to do. How often does materfamilias oppose paterfamilias when he desires to contribute work or money to a cause that will not bring immediate grist to the domestic mill!

It is not possible accurately to compare the love of men and women, and to say that one is greater than the other, but this much is certain, that women do not monopolize the grand passion. Men have loved with a love as unselfish and as warm as anything that women have felt.

Here are a few haphazard examples. Poets are an irritable race, and when they are yoked to a matrimonial car some of them are wont to kick over the traces. Not so Robert Browning. If matrimony has chains, he literally kissed those chains. After returning to London from abroad, he would go to the church where he and his wife had got themselves secretly married, and kiss the paving stones in front of the door.

Very touching is the history of the first volume of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's poems. On the day of his wife's funeral he walked into the room where the body lay, carrying in his hand the MS. of his poems. Regardless of those present, he spoke to her as though she were still living, telling her that the poems were written to her and were hers, and that she must take them with her. He then placed the MS. beside her face in the coffin, leaving it to be buried with her in Highgate Cemetery. The existence of the buried treasure was mentioned with reverence and sympathy, and something of awe. Seven years later Rossetti, upon whom pressure to permit its exhumation had constantly been put, gave a reluctant consent. The Home Secretary's permission was obtained, the coffin opened, and the MS. withdrawn and printed.

John Scott, who became Lord Eldon, when a briefless barrister ran away with and married the lovely Bessie Surtees, whose friends wished her to marry an aged suitor by the name of Sir William Blackett. In numerous little thoughtful ways he proved that his early deep devotion to his wife had never changed, and even after her death several anecdotes are told of his affection for her. On one occasion he visited his estate near Durham, but could not summon courage to cross the Tyne bridge and look at the house from which he took her in the springtime bloom of her girlhood. When invited to visit Newcastle, he replied: "I know my fellow-townsmen complain of my not coming to see them, but how can I pass that bridge?" Then, after a pause, he added: "Poor Bessie! If ever there was an angel on earth, she was one. The only reparation which one man can make to another for running away with his daughter is to be exemplary in his conduct towards her."

John Churchill who became the great Duke of Marlborough, was the terror of the enemies of England, but he never said or did anything that could for a moment cause the somewhat trying Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, to fear him. His love letters to Sarah breathe love as devoted as anything that women could feel. "I do love and adore you," he wrote in one, "with all my heart and soul—so much, that by all that is good I do and will ever be better pleased with your happiness than my own." It is characteristic of the man that he continued to write in the same strain even when he was married. In a letter after the birth of his second child he wrote, "I am impatient to have you with me; do not lose a moment in coming to him who adores you above his own soul. I hope all the red spots of our child will be gone against I see her, and her nose straight, so that I may fancy it to be like the mother." Sarah went to Margate to see him off when he was starting for Holland, and at the end of his voyage he wrote: "It is impossible to express with what a heavy heart I parted from you when I was at the waterside. I could have given my life to come back, though I knew my own weakness so much that I durst not, for I should have exposed myself to the company. I did, for a great while, with a perspective glass look upon the cliffs in hopes I might have had one sight of you." When Marlborough wrote this letter he had been married nearly a quarter of a century. When preparing for his last campaign he wrote to the Duchess: "The greatest ease I now have is sometimes sitting for an hour in my chair alone thinking of the happiness I may yet have of living quietly with you, which is the greatest I propose to myself in the world." The great American General, "Stonewall Jackson," was as steadfast in love as he was in war. His first wife only lived fourteen months after marriage, and he was so prostrated with grief that he had to travel in Europe for a change. Three years afterwards he married another, who also became the sunshine of his house. If he had professional of other perplexities he dismissed them on reaching his own door. Within all was love; his sternest rebuke when he saw anything unseemingly being, "Ah, that's not the way to be happy!" His letters to her run over, as it were, with affection. He addressed her as his "pet," his "darling," his "sunshine," and his "little somebody," as if he would wrap her in a veil of mystery. An up-to-date bride when asked at her wedding if she would love, honor and obey,' murmured "I will if he do financially what he has promised." Stonewall Jackson did financially what he vowed to do. With all his worldy goods he endowed his wife, not in word only, but in deed and in truth. When writing to her he did not put our house, our garden, etc., much less my house, my garden, but your house, your garden. Even the pay he drew he called "your salary." The biographer of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith thus writes: "Love-letters have been penned amid strange environments—from dungeons and garrets, and from Arctic wastes and torrid African sands, but surely none was ever more tender or more true than those written by Smith to his wife from the Treasury Bench, amid the din of debate or the langour of obstructive talk. Here is an extract from one such letter written in 1887; "I had a very nice letter from the Queen, which I will show to you tomorrow evening if, as I hope, I am able to get down to you. And this must come to you as my first greeting on the anniversary of that happy day when we became one. God has blessed us, and we owe very much to Him, for all our trials have brought us close to each other,"

"In the evening spent with Emerson," says one who knew him, "he made one remark which made a memorable impression upon my mind. Two children of the gentleman at whose house we met were playing in the room when their father said, 'Just the interesting age.' 'And at what age,' asked Emerson, 'are children not interesting?'"

To a man who has a head to think of and a heart to feel for the possibilities that surround childhood every age of his children is interesting. Indeed, I have known fathers who were more ready to give up ease and pleasure for the sake of their children than were the children's mothers. The latter regard them as nuisances and interruptions to social entertainments, and by this unnatural conduct vexed their husbands not a little. We know several fathers who are much fonder of the society of their children than are the mothers.

How very human and sympathetic Luther was as a father may be seen from a letter which he wrote when absent at the Diet of Augsburg, to his little boy, aged five years. In it he brings down his thoughts and theology to the child's comprehension with charming naturalness. If Hans continues to learn his lessons well and to pray well his father promises to bring him a nice present. And if the boy should get ill and die he need not be afraid for his father knows of a pretty garden in Heaven, "where the merry children that have gold frocks, and gather nice apples and plums and cherries under the trees, and sing and dance, and ride on pretty horses, with gold bridles and silver saddles.'

The love of many women may be as great, but of few is it at once so wise and so great as that which Charles Kingsley had for his children. For the sake of their health he built for them an outdoor nursery on the highest point of his Rectory house, and there he would join them when his work was done, bringing a wild flower, a fern, a beetle, a lizard, a field-mouse, or something that would draw forth their powers of observation, and make them fond of the works of God's hand. "Oh, daddy, look at this delightful worm!" one of his guests heard, not without surprise, his little girl say. Kingsley was careful not to confuse his children by a multitude of small rules. "It is difficult enough to keep the Ten Commandments," he would say, "without making an eleventh in every direction." He had no "moods" with his family, for he cultivated, by strict self-discipline, in the midst of worries and pressing business, a disengaged temper, that always enabled him to enter into other people's interests, and especially into children's playfulness. He became a light-hearted boy in the presence of his children. When nursery griefs and broken toys were taken to his study, he was never too busy to mend the toy and dry the tears.

Of Lord Macaulay his sister said that those who did not know him at home, never knew him in his most brilliant, witty and fertile vein. If Macaulay's thinking was sometimes in a low key, his action might put the saints to shame. He revised a practice too common amongst men of genius who often display shining and attractive qualities to the outside world and keep for home consumption meanness, selfishness and ill temper.

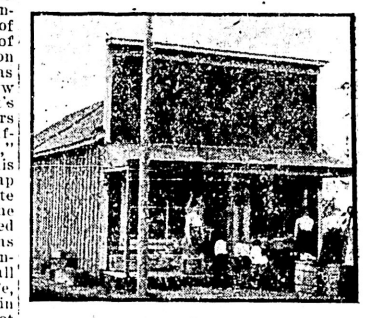
———o———

Miss Boston—Ah, yes; your verses are charming. And have you never written a novel?

Miss New York—No, for if I did, my mother would never let me read it.—Life.

———o———

Boys will be boys, especially after they have passed seventy.—Puck.



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In The World of Labor

Miscellaneous Siftings and Comments.

—T. H. Twigg.

"OVER THE FENCE IS OUT."

IN the noisy plays of our boyish days,
As we batted the ball about,
We had a rule, after hours of school,
That "over the fence is out."

And, though we are men, we think now and then
Of that rule of our childish day;
We feel its force, with a tinge of remorse,
In graver matters than play.

In struggle and greed, to supply every need,
We shorten life's meagre span;
And the gush of joy in the beardless boy
Is lost in the bearded man.

We rear up false claims, we miss our best aims,
And go down in the noise and rout;
We find out too late, by not batting straight,
That "over the fence is out."

We toil and we dig, we rear and we rig,
We barter, we venture, we sail;
We bend every will, we mount every hill—
Forget we are human and frail.

Our energies wasted, true bliss untasted,
We are whirled like dead leaves about;
In life's block December, too late to remember,
That "over the fence is out."

Unions meeting this week:

Typographical	To-day, 2 p. m.
Barbers	Monday, 8 p. m.
Boilermakers	Tuesday, 8 p. m

Labor Day this year falls on Monday, September 7. According to a tripartite agreement entered into three years ago, the trades councils of Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria arranged to celebrate Labor Day together for three years—at Victoria in 1901, Nanaimo in 1902, and Vancouver in 1903. Arrangements are now being made by the trades councils of Victoria and Nanaimo to run excursions to Vancouver on the first Monday in September.

Another firm, the Slater Shoe Company, of Montreal, have concluded that a union not affiliated with the international of its craft is nothing but a medium of industrial disturbance. Tiring of continuous squabbling with a local union of shoe workers, calling themselves the Canadian Federated Shoe Workers, the firm has signed an agreement to employ only members of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Some 200 workers have been given their choice of joining a legitimate trade organization or quitting their jobs.

The Barbers' Union have removed their shop card from the window of H. Bostwick, Johnson street.

The Seattle Central Trades Council are holding a two weeks' carnival in the hope of raising sufficient money to complete their labor temple, on which work has been stopped for some time because of lack of funds.

A party of 430 Barnardo waifs are on their way to Canada, making 972 who have emigrated this year.

The 125 Scotch moulders brought to Toronto to take the places of strikers are very much dissatisfied. Their employers, the Canada Foundry Company, are not prepared to free them from their contract. Last week two union moulders were arrested for speaking with one of the non-unionists. To prevent the Scotchmen, who are nearly all union men, from learning the true state of affairs, they are lodged and fed in tents and sheds on the premises, and are not permitted to leave the works except under the guidance of a company policeman, eight of whom are employed.

Secretary Glocking of the Ontario Bureau of Labor a few days ago received the following cablegram from Councillor Copley, a well-known Radical of Rotherham, in West England:

"Crow's Nest Coal Company, Fernie, British Columbia, advertise for miners. Is this genuine?"

Mr. Glocking cabled back: "Everything all right."

The above and other instances where the Ontario Labor Bureau has been approached regarding affairs in British Columbia go to show the necessity of a labor bureau being established in this province.

Within certain limits, a union man has a right to interfere with a fellow-unionist as to whether the latter should not leave the employ of an employer who is employing non-union labor contrary to the laws of the union. The case has not been actually embodied as law by a formal decision, but the words of Chief Justice Sir William Meredith at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, a few days ago denote the opinion of the courts as to the question of interference by a union or its members with employees and the distance that interference can go. In the case of S. G. Brauch, contractor, of Preston, against George Roth, of the same place, an injunction was asked to be continued to restrain Roth from interfering with Brauch's workmen. In adjourning the motion until the trial of the suit, upon the undertaking of Mr. Secord, the counsel for Roth, that the latter would not interfere any further until the disposal of the suit with Brauch's workmen, it was virtually laid down by the Chief Justice as a principle of law that "A, B C can agree not to work for firms that employ non-union labor, and that one union member can tell another who is working on a non-union job that his so doing is against the rules of the union."

The Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, for the fourth part of its latest annual report, deals with employment by sex in gainful occupations. It is no new thing that women should be employed in factories and in many other capacities away from the home. As far back as 1831 the cotton factory help of Massachusetts was largely composed of women. It is now divided about equally between the sexes. Definite returns for all industries were first gathered in 1870, and since then the census years have shown the following as to the division of the sexes in industry in Massachusetts:

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
		—Percentages—	
1870	579,844	77.87	22.13
1875	667,220	75.25	24.75
1880	720,774	75.83	24.17
1885	817,308	73.92	26.08
1890	982,444	73.20	26.80
1895	1,070,000	72.88	27.12
1900	1,208,491	72.77	27.23

Two new occupations have recently been opened to women in Russia. The first is the ancient and honorable one of chimney sweep. A guild or union of women chimney sweeps has been started in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Its founder is the widow of a sweep blessed with six daughters. All seven belong to the guild and are active members. Regulations have been drawn, submitted to the police and adopted. No woman chimney sweep is to be less than 14 years old nor more than 35, but girl assistants may be admitted at 8 years. As soon as a sweep marries she must leave the guild. All must sign the temperance pledge and be members of the orthodox Greek Church. They begin work in the two capitals on August 1. The other occupation opened to women is that of dvornik, or janitor. The police have come to the conclusion that women can fill this important office better than men. In Russia the dvornik is the recognized police spy on the dwellers in a house. The experiments made by the Russian police go to show that women dvorniks supply them with a wealth of information in every detail, which leaves nothing to be desired.

Dr. Barnardo has more than 7,000 children under his care in various homes for waifs and strays.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. D'Arsonval gave a description of a new invention for typesetting by telegraph, the electric current being made to perforate the characters on a moving band connected with a typesetting machine. It is claimed that the contrivance, which is the work of M. Rozal, will dispense with transcription altogether for press purposes.—Dalziel.

Chief P. M. Arthur was 72 years of age, and is survived by his wife and two children, C. B. Arthur and Mrs. Samuel Haserot, both of whom live in Cleveland, Ohio.

Assistant Grand Chief A. B. Youngson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is lying critically ill in a hospital at Meadville, Pa., and has not been informed of Mr. Arthur's death.

A movement is already on foot for the

P M ARTHUR GRAND CHIEF BROTHERHOOD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

Who died at Winnipeg.

erection of a $50,000 memorial to Chief Arthur. The matter will be brought up at the next annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Los Angeles, Cal. It is the intention to make the memorial a tribute from railroad men all over the country.

The death of Chief Arthur has given rise to talk of his successor. The appointment rests with the ten Grand Lodge officers. They will probably name a temporary successor, and leave the election of a permanent head to the Los Angeles meeting.

For the first time in the history of Spain a working man has been elected a member of the Cortes. His name is Jaime Angles. He is a cooper by trade and he represents Barcelona.

The Howard (Missouri) County Court effectually put an end to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" shows in the county. In rearranging the license rate for circuses and shows, it was decided to levy a tax of $260 a day on all "Tom" shows. Howard was the largest slave-holding county in the state.

The Durham miners will take a referendum vote, the ballot paper being in this form:

"In favor of securing the eight-hour day by trade union effort, ——.

"In favor of securing the eight-hour day by act of parliament, ——."

In Britain's 7,100 factories there are some 976,000 operatives.

The output of coal of Great Britain last year was 227,000,000 tons, more than ever before.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has issued an order that all women stenographers be discharged and men employed in their stead.

The municipal tramways of Sheffield, England, show a profit for the past 12 months of over £28,000, a large proportion of which will be devoted to the relief of rates.

After eleven weeks, the striking builders' laborers of Toronto have returned to work at the old rate of 25 cents per hour. The laborers struck for 30 cents and refused to compromise at 27½ cents. At one time 600 men were drawing strike pay, $3,000 a week being paid out.

The ingenuity of the wildest sensation novelist could scarcely conceive a horror such as this. Robert Hogg, a young man of 22, has been caught by the shaft while working at Wood & Rushton's mill, Blackburn, Eng., whirled around the shaft, and literally torn to pieces. But this is not the worst. His remains fell on the looms worked by his equally young wife underneath the shafting. The poor woman was carried out fainting, and has not yet recovered from the fearful shock.

What men are depends, first, on what they bring into the world—that is, heredity; and, secondly, on the conditions and influences of every sort into which they are born and in which they live—that is, environment. Inasmuch as heredity of the individual is as unchangeable as the past, our only hope of improving him is to improve his environment. This may be done in numberless ways—by giving him better food, better air, a more sanitary home, by educating him, by bringing to bear the best moral and spiritual influences, and by inspiring noble aims and worthy motives. —Josiah Strong.

The Detroit local of the Team Drivers' International Union has decided not to permit hackmen to drive carriages at Sunday funerals (contagious disease cases excepted). The undertakers are in sympathy with the movement.

The Greatest Monument In the World's History.

Whether it will ever be erected or not, who knows? It will cost money, a great deal of money as judged by European standards, though nothing alarming when one considers the aggregation of American wealth. The price of three of four battleships or of one first-class university would compass it — perhaps will compass it. But the present feature of interest is that the thing is possible—is a perfectly feasible engineering proposition. Once erected it would stand as a monument to the greatness and achievements of the American people from its birth to the present day, the most tremendous structure of its kind ever planned by man since the days of the Tower of Babel; the greatest single thing in the world in immensity of design and about the biggest thing in physical dimensions that could ever be projected while building materials are what they are. Indeed you cannot from cold facts and figures get any adequate idea of how wonderfully tall and imposing this monument—or, more properly speaking, this symbol—is planned to be; for beside it the tallest cathedral spires seem like toothpicks set against a skyscraper; the great dome of St. Peter's becomes low and inconsequent; the Washington monument and even the old Pyramids themselves shrink to puny things, and the slender Eiffel Tower appears but a flimsy skeleton. Such is the construction, designed to stand at the national Capital, that has been worked out by a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor with such completeness of details that were the money for its erection forthcoming, work on it might begin tomorrow. Even as an architect's dream it is worth reading about, and there is a strong likelihood that the dream will become reality. Here is the story of its creation as a grandiose design that has already evoked the enthusiasm of artists like Augustus St. Gaudens and of practical business men in New York and Boston to whom it has been shown.

In matters of design and construction we look still to the English for the most conservative, substantial works; to ourselves for the most ingenious inventions; but for sheer structural deeds of daring—bold reachings toward the mechanically impossible—give us a Frenchman every time. It is not, therefore, altogether a surprise to find that this scheme for the tallest and greatest monument in the world has been evolved and reduced to a working possibility by a man bearing the Gallic name of Desire Despradelle—a man who for some years has served as chief of the department of architectural design in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. M. Despradelle states the idea of a great American monument first occurred to him when he saw the magic white city of the Chicago World's Fair. Some extraordinary imposure ought, he thought, to be placed on the site to mark it after the white city had vanished. Nothing of the sort of course, was attempted, but the longing had been of sufficient strength to put Professor Despradelle at work on a vast project. From this as a beginning one can trace the growth of the idea in his mind through a long line of designs that hangs on the walls of his office at the Institute of Technology. The earlier drawings are comparatively small, inclining to the gothic style of architecture, but in them you can note a steady progress to the much larger, simpler, clear-cut design that stands as the final effort. And the evolution is not merely one of style; as the monument has grown in beauty and magnificence, so also the designer's idea of what it is to mean has developed. In its final form it marks no special point or epoch in our history, but rather typifies America and the Americans from the Declaration of Independence to the present day. It is a monument of monuments. "Why should not civilization at intervals place a symbol of its progress up to a given time?" asked M. Despradelle, in a recent interview. "What I have in mind is an epitome of the vastness of American civilization."

A magnificent idea and a magnificent design, so all sorts of people have said and thought; and the French government has given it its special commendation or, as they express it, "crowned" it. Just why a government should thus concern itself about what exists only on paper might not at first appear, for anyone, it would seem, with a bit of charcoal and an eye to architectural proportion, could design a graceful shaft to whatever airy height he chose. Yet to design a thing of this sort that would stand firmly and look well means—as every practising architect knows—much more than simply to draw a picture of it. It is not child's play, but the work of a strong man, one of executive power and imaginative capacity.

To begin with, although a structure of a certain form and proportion may appear to advantage if raised to the height of say 300 feet, the identical design built on a scale which raises it 1,500 feet will appear altogether out of proportion—and this new monument is to be between 1,300 and 1,500 feet high from the ground to where its far-seen beacon burns, the actual height depending somewhat upon the character of the surrounding country and the nature of the approaches, though if it rose straight out from the sea its elevation would be 1,500 feet. In planning for such a structure, of a bigness hitherto unknown to man, the architect is face to face with problems never solved, so that all the outset, M. Despradelle found himself in the position of a pioneer His one aim, the very condition of his success was to express aspiration. His monument must not only be tall; it must look it.

"I believe," said he in his first cogitations, "that there is nothing more grandly simple than the pyramids or the old obelisks; but these are monuments to dead gods and dead kings. They are cold and petrified. We must have, in this case, something living, expressing motion and striving upward."

A glance at the accompanying illustration will show how well the two desirable features have been combined. The monument undoubtedly contains some suggestions of an obelisk, but there is nothing Egyptian about it; in its lightness and springiness it is thoroughly American. By the skillful arrangement of its gradually ascending base, and the grouping of uplifted pinnacles about it, it has an expression of upward striving toward an inaccessible ideal such as is portrayed by no other monument that ever was built.

A few details of the construction help the mind in considering this gigantic creation as a structural possibility. The volume of the main central shaft is nearly twenty-six million cubic feet (remember it is over a quarter of a mile high, and 225 feet square at the bottom) and considering the weight of good building stone to be 180 pounds to the cubic foot, there would be a pressure of 45 tons on every square foot of the earth on which it stood. To build it solid would therefore make it at once too heavy and too expensive. On the other hand, the wind pressure upon its enormous length will aggregate, during the winter gales, hundreds of tons, so that to erect it of steel framing with a mere sheating of stone, like an office building, would render it liable to be broken off or blown over bodily. It was necessary, therefore, to make another adjustment of differences. The final plan shows a construction partly hollowed out in galleries, for the sake of lightness, and comprising both steel and concrete in massive combination, with heavy stone-work on the exterior. The result is a structure which, according to all architectural experience, would stand firmly.

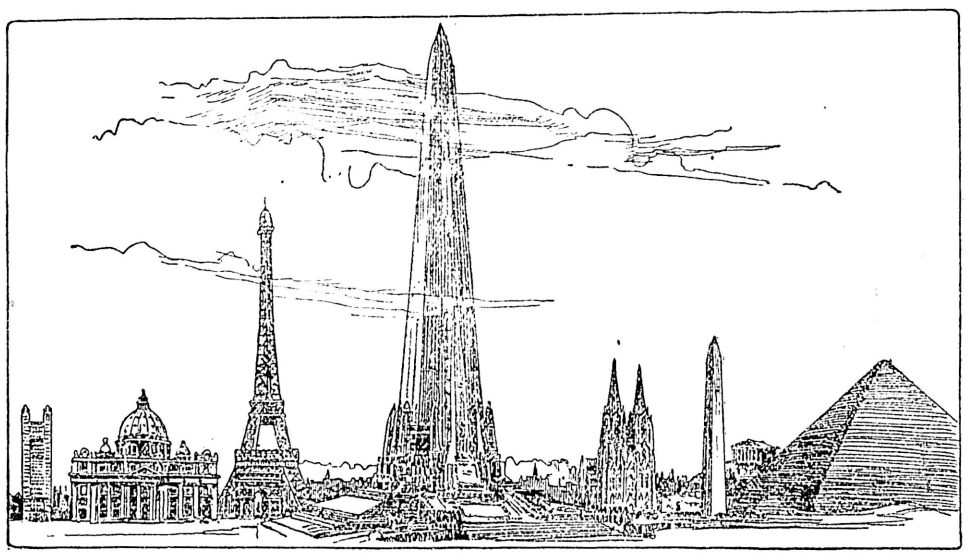
When his idea had been thus far developed an additional brilliant idea came to the architect. Since the structure was to be galleried on the interior, why not make it quite as much an American monument within as without? Why not bring together in one large national museum within its massive walls all the important relics and keepsakes of our American career and make one harmonious chronological display of them, instead of having them scattered about the country? And finally, since the monument was thus to typify the growth, the might and the accomplishments of our country from the very day we became a nation, where else should it properly stand but in the city of Washington.

Right here came the transition from considering it a mere design, interesting on paper to considering it a possibility—a probability—in fact, a necessary project, one that must sooner or later be undertaken. A gentleman whose influence in Washington is by no means inconsiderable, whose artistic feeling is strong, and whose heart is enthusiastically American, has lately become very earnest over the idea and the design, and is today putting forth his energy toward its material realization. No matter about his name; he would rather not see it in print quite yet in this connection; but suffice it that this has become his pet idea.

There seems, according to his argument, to be every good reason in the world why we should have a national monument at Washington and very few reasons why we should not. Plans are even now in progress to change the National Capital from a city of magnificent distances to a city of real magnificence, and the new monument could be worked into the new scheme of things to crown all. To the objection which might naturally be raised that the new construction would eclipse the Washington Monument already there, and even the Capitol itself. It is fairly contended that it would, of course, subordinate them all individually, but it would but add to their assembled beauty. Anyone who has seen, from the neighboring mountains, the city or Rome seemingly gathering itself splendidly about the great dome of St. Peter's despite the other magnificent features will be able to foresee in his mind's eye the improved effect in Washington were M. Despradelle's monument there to set the pace, as it were, for the architecture of the whole town; and to him who has seen Venice before and after her tall Campanile fell, the advantages will be still more obvious.

There is the practical objection of the cost—probably twelve or fifteen millions of dollars. But a couple of battleships cost almost as much as that, and might not serve their purpose any better; for it is well understood that a battleship not only impresses nations by firing steel-headed shot at them, but by appearing to them as an accomplishment, a work and an expression of the wealth and power of the government of which it belongs. How much more comfortably impressive therefore, says the advocates of this monument, might be an imposing symbol which do not have to be supplied with men and coal! And from our own standpoint, why not make our capitals as striking and beautiful to the traveler as possible, for, as it is, the young American is too apt to cross the ocean to see other capitals, leaving what more properly should be his own Mecca unknown to him and unreverenced. The advantage of having in a city one greatly impressive thing to be the cynosure of every eye may be guessed by considering the enthusiasm with which all New England turns its eyes toward the gilded dome of the State House on Beacon Hill.

There is also the possibility of a prejudice against the new monument in the minds of some who are admirably patriotic, but in a rather too narrow sense, who would object that, although it is to typify America, its design is the work of a Frenchman. Yet art is broader, say Professor Despradelle's friends, than the limits of country, and it hardly matters whether a monument be designed by an American-born architect, educated in the Parisian schools—as most are—or a naturalized French-American teaching in an American technical institution. The important matter is that the whole idea—though it be the idea of a Frenchman—is absolutely American through and through. M. Despradelle has thrown not a suspicion of the Gallic into it, but has approached and completed his task entirely from our standpoint, so that the monument is, every stone of it, typical of America and the copying of nothing whatever, even through architectural elements from various nations are used in conjunction in it. The base is girt round with our cherished symbols; the thirteen stars and the original thirteen states of the Union appear on the tallest of the subsidiary shafts; a torch-bearing Liberty surmounts it and on its base stands forth the inscription, "To the Glory of the American People." On every side it bears names of our greatest men, figures typifying our greatest resources and accomplishments, the eagle and various other insignia, all combined in remarkable appropriateness. It stands, as a whole, like the giant sequoia trees of the West, buttressed around with earbleme as they are with huge out-curving roots; like them, it appears not to rest in dead weight upon the earth, but to grow up out of the soil; and as they more beautifully than any other living thing, seems to illustrate the grandeur of natural forces, so this greatest monument in the world seems to express, as no other has ever done, that spirit of life and advancement, of continual upward striving toward better things which it is our proud belief distinguishes us above all other nations.



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6—Cologne Cathedral .....512 feet
7—Washington Monument .....555 feet.
8—Great Pyramid of Egypt .....485 feet.

There are almost as many university teachers in the United States as there are university students in the United Kingdom. The number of professors and instructors at the universities and colleges included in the list of the United States commissioner of education is 17,000. The number of students in British universities and university colleges is only about 20,500.

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Time Table No. 48, Effective June 1st, 1903.

Trains leave Victoria daily at 9:00 a. m. and on Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays at 9:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., for Wellington and all intermediate stations.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN VICTORIA, SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Leave Victoria.		Leave Koenig's (Shawnigan Lake.)	
9:00 a. m.,	2:00 p. m.,	4 p. m. ..... Sunday	10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
9:00 a. m.,	6:05 p. m.	..... Monday	7:30 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p.m.
6:00 a. m.,	9:00 a. m.,	6:05 p. m. .... Tuesday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
6:00 a. m.,	9:00 a. m.,	4:00 p. m. .. Wednesday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 6:30 p.m.
6:00 a. m.,	9:00 a. m.,	6:05 p. m. .... Thursday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 7:50 p.m.
6:00 a. m.,	9:00 a. m.,	6:05 p. m. ..... Friday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 7:50 p.m.
6:00 a. m.,	9:00 a. m.,	4:00 p. m. .. Saturday	7:30 a.m., 10:42 a.m., 6:30 p.m.

VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND RETURN, Fifty Cents Tickets good for 30 days.

VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM AND RETURN. Thirty-five cents. Tickets good for 30 days.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE MONTHLY TICKETS, $10.00. GOLDSTREAM MONTHLY TICKETS, $7.50.

Excursion rates in effect to all points, good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

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Notice!

The address of Mr. William Graham, Collector of Voters for the Saanich Electoral District is Maywood Postoffice.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon Friday the 31st inst. for the construction of a six (6) stall engine shed at North Bend. Plans and specifications can be seen and information and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Division Engineer, Mr. F. F. Busteed, Vancouver.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

R. MARPOLE,
Gen. Superintendent.

Vancouver, B. C., Thursday, July 23rd, 1903.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 105 acres more or less, abutting on Cowichan Harbor, Cowichan District, consisting of the East 40 acres of Section 4, and the East 10 acres of Section 5, Range 6, and fractional section 5, Range 7, containing 55 acres, formerly occupied by Henry Harrison Welch.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and delivered at the office of Messrs Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., before 12 noon, the 13th day of August, 1903.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 160 acres more or less, consisting of Section 4, Range 5, and the West 60 acres of Section 4, Range 6, Cowichan District, formerly occupied by Rodger Douglas.

The highest tender not necessarily accepted.

All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and delivered at the office of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., before 12 noon the 13th day of August.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

Letter From Sir George Bartley, K.C.B., M. P.

Reprinted from The Times of 20th June, 1903.

Sir,—The debate in the House of Commons on the tariff was so unsatisfactory, owing to the rulings of order, that many of us were unable to speak as we desired, and I venture to ask, therefore, for the hospitality of your columns.

My whole sympathy, and perhaps I may say my prejudices, are in favor of free trade. I realize what it has done for us, and it will take a great deal of evidence to make me change my views. At the same time, I cannot for this reason shut my eyes to obvious facts and to changes which have been and which are rapidly taking place, and I am convinced also that there are a number of matters on which we are bound to have more information and to consider with an open mind.

Securing cheap food has been an obvious blessing and advantage, and saved us many troubles and dangers. I believe this is largely due to free trade, but it is nevertheless a fact that corn has been at a very high price under free trade as well as under protection. Can this happen again? Further, what is as essential as cheap food is ample employment for the people, and is it not reasonable to inquire how free trade in this country, coupled with hostile tariffs elsewhere, is influencing the employment of the people, and how it may influence them in the near future?

As has been often stated, we are still the only free trade nation; we have progressed vastly; but, as is now well known, other nations have progressed in wealth and trade as rapidly, if not more rapidly, than we have in the last quarter of a century. Is it not reasonable to inquire whether this result in foreign countries, so much against the prophecies of Cobden, is due to protection, whether it has come about in spite of protection, whether it would continue if we were not a free trade outlet for these countries, or whether it is due to their being essentially different to this country?

Are we as an empire different for trade purposes to Germany or America? No doubt, in Cobden's time we were; we were then the great manufacturing centre of the world. Are we so now? If not, does this affect the problem?

Are we capable of being self-contained and producing all we need? If we can produce all we need, including food, within the empire, is there any advantage in getting it from foreign countries? Would obtaining it thus within the Empire give more or less employment to our own people; in case of war, would it be an advantage, and would it be as profitable to us as an Empire as this policy has been to Germany in enabling her to develop her own resources? Are not these points worthy of consideration and careful study?

Would the progress of other countries have been as rapid if they had had no free trade outlet for their surplus goods? Receiving these goods, no doubt, has benefited us as consumers, but what effect has it had upon our employers and our workpeople? Is it possible that it has acted as in the following example of a baker I know? This man made a large fortune by this process. He had some capital, and his mode of business was to look about and find a thriving baker's shop. He would then take premises next door, or close to it, and undersell it. If the old shop was doing well at 5d. a loaf, he would sell at 4½d. If the other shop went down to his price, he went lower, to 4d., and so on until he had ruined the first shop. He then raised his price and sold the business at a profit, repeating the process somewhere else.

This was obviously free trade, and it was an advantage to the locality while it lasted; it got its bread cheap; but can such a system be sound or permanently beneficial to the community as a whole? How it can be stopped, except by public sentiment, may be difficult. If, however, the import of the surplus goods of trusts acts in this way, and the foreigner reaps the profit, what effect will it have on our work people in a few years? Is not this a subject worthy of careful inquiry?

It is said that a manufacturer abroad produces, say, a million manufactured articles; he sells 900,000 at a profit on the whole million, owing to protection, in his own country. Then he sends 100,000 to this country; they come in free, and he disposes of them below a price at which they can be made here, and perhaps even less than they cost him, but as he has already covered his whole outlay, this is all extra profit. This is an advantage to the consumer here, but a loss to the employer and a heavy loss in wages to the employed. If he continues, like the baker, until the trade is seriously injured, the price of the article will then gradually go up, as the competition here will get less and less. In addition, then, to paying ultimately more for the goods, the industry in this particular article in this country is seriously injured, and even destroyed. Is it not a fair matter to inquire whether anything should be done to prevent this, or are we to say that it is impossible to stop it, and even wrong to suggest it?

As bearing on this subject, may we not look somewhat carefully into our imports and exports? Our imports from 1872 to 1887 remained about the same; from 1887 to 1901 they have increased nearly 50 per cent.—that is to say, from £362,000,000 to £522,000,000. Imports may represent: (a) Payments for exports; (b) interest on capital; (c) capital being repaid.

As far as they represent (a) payments for exports, they must be beneficial, but our exports have remained nearly stationary since 1872, being about £256,000,000 in 1872 and £280,000,000 in 1902. The balance of the present excess of imports over exports, about £240,000,000, must, therefore, be either (b) or (c)—that is, either interest on capital or capital being repaid.

The repayment of interest on capital invested abroad is no doubt beneficial, but a nation cannot live entirely or largely on the repayment of interest, and if this increases without the growth of industries at home, that country must degenerate, as was the case with Spain when the wealth of South America poured in and led to great riches without industry. If the excess of imports over exports is to any appreciable extent capital invested abroad being repaid—and the rapid growth of imports as compared with exports suggests that this is possibly the case—it surely needs very serious consideration and the most careful inquiry.

To get at facts, let me instance a few concrete cases of imports. I have taken ten, all manufactured articles which we do make at home, as well as import:

(1) Boots and Shoes—In 1887 we imported £433,000; in 1901, £938,000, more than double in 15 years.

(2) Manufactured Cork—In 1887 we imported £480,000; in 1901, £737,000, nearly double, though in unmanufactured cork we imported actually less.

(3) Cotton Manufactures—In 1881 we imported £1,488,000; in 1901, £4,778,000, that is, nearly three and a half times in 30 years.

(4) Embroidery and Needlework—In 1887 we imported £230,000; in 1901, £1,233,000, nearly five times in fifteen years.

(5) Glass of all Kinds—In 1887 we imported £1,674,000; in 1901, £3,529,000, more than double in 15 years.

(6) Hardware and cutlery—In 1897 we imported only £710,000; in 1901, £1,152,000, a 50 per cent. increase in five years.

(7) House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' and Cabinet Work—In 1887 we imported £488,000; in 1901, £1,153,000, nearly three times in 15 years.

(8) Implements and Tools—In 1897 we imported £76,787; in 1901, £415,000, nearly six times in five years.

(9) Iron and Steel, wrought or manufactured—In 1872 we imported £1,158,000; in 1901, £8,716,000, nearly eight times in 30 years.

(10) Watches—In 1872 we imported £351,000; in 1901, £1,519,000, or five times in 30 years.

I have given the statistics as published in the Statistical Abstract, and taken the ten articles somewhat at random out of about 300 which are enumerated. I have taken thirty years back, or, where it is not given, as far back as I could find it published.

The total of the ten items imported was £7,110,000 a few years ago, but in 1901 the amount had risen to £24,175,000, an increase of over £17,000,000. Is it not fair to inquire why on these common things, all of which we can make at home, we are spending £17,000,000 a year more to the foreigner than we were a few years ago?

What does this £17,000,000 a year mean? More than half of it must be wages—say £10,000,000. Ten millions would give £2 a week for a year to 100,000 adults, which means 100,000 families, or 500,000 persons—that is, a city as large as Birmingham or Manchester, or all the population of the towns of Birkenhead, Blackburn and Bradford put together. Is this fact deserving of consideration?

We import £220,000,000 of food, Mr. Asquith stated in his speech the other day. This £10,000,000 in wages is equal, therefore, to just a 5 per cent. tax upon all our imported food. To put it in another way, if the ten manufactured articles I have referred to were made at home, we could have paid this 5 per cent. on all our imported food, and been, as a nation, exactly as we are, except that £10,000,000 would have been in the treasury instead of paid to foreigners. Is this correct, or is it not?

Why, then, are these articles manufactured abroad? Are we not bound to inquire into the reasons? Is it the folly, the ignorance or the apathy of the employers? Is it the folly of the employed by the action of their trade unions or otherwise, or is it what we call free trade, or is it some of each of these causes? Whatever it is, can anything be done to stop it or to alter it?

A friend of mine, in discussing this matter with me, stated that our trade was still good. No doubt he was correct, and he urged that it was better to leave well alone. Is this, however, the duty of the statesman, when at least some straws on the stream seem to indicate a possible change of current? Can any one conceive what a real shrinkage of trade would mean to this country? We have seen it to a small extent in the cotton famine, and that was bad enough If, however, any general shrinkage or diminution of work took place, the effect would be disastrous and the suffering appalling. Would it, then, be possible calmly to consider the theoretical basis on which prosperity could be restored?

These considerations seem to me to need the greatest thought. It is no use for us, whether we believe in free trade, fair trade, or protection, simply to shout like the Ephesians of old, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." No doubt Diana was a great power at one time, but Ephesus was not saved by shouting her name, any more than the Empire will be by shouting free trade, fair trade or protection.

Looking at the state of our trade, our teeming population that is dependent on employment, the competition that exists in all places, and the lesson which a careful study of our exports and imports teaches, is not the statesman bound, as Mr. Balfour put it so well the other day, to examine into this great subject on which our very existence depends? If we are still on the best road, this will be confirmed, but let us ascertain with certainty whether the changes that 50 years have wrought in the circumstances of the world of commerce require to be met in any way by a change in our system however well it may hitherto have worked.

As I said at first, I am myself prejudiced against any change, but one cannot shut one's eyes to facts, and the obvious truth that foreign nations are so concerned at even the suggestions of the Colonial Secretary seems to indicate that they realize it means something important to them.

I have not referred to the great question of our Colonies and our mutual interests, as that may be said to be sentiment, though sentiment is a very potent power in human affairs after all. Nor have I dwelt on the fact that one of our great Colonies, Canada, has been penalized by Germany for daring to try and bind itself closer to the mother country. It is difficult even to think calmly of such a state of affairs. I, however, prefer to urge the consideration from the practical standpoint of employment. It is clear that no one would seriously contemplate increasing the hardships of the poor. Looking, however, ahead beyond the immediate present, is it certain that there are not changes developing which, unless they are met with boldness and with wisdom, may not eventually and even rapidly reduce the means which our people have of even supplying themselves with the cheap loaf?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

GEORGE C. T. BARTLEY.

House of Commons, June 15, 1903.

THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

As a direct consequence of the recently offered government bounty on lead, operations have either been resumed or preparations made for early commencement of active work on a number of properties which for a year past, and in some cases longer, have been idle, both in East Kootenay and the Slocan. Thus the manager of the Sullivan mine, in the Fort Steele district, has received instructions to make ready to ship a thousand tons of ore immediately from that mine, while the St. Eugene, at Moyie—the largest lead mine in Canada—is to be re-opened in the very early future. In the Slocan, work was resumed last week at the Jackson and Last Chance; tenders are being called for the driving of a 1,600-foot tunnel on the Antoine; the working force at the Wakefield is being increased and the concentrator enlarged and remodeled; in short, indications all point to an early general revival of the industry. There is, meanwhile, some talk of the establishment of another smelter and a refinery at some convenient centre, Slocan City being mentioned as one very suitable point, but so far there has been no actual confirmation of this report.

The new finds on Poplar Creek continue to attract very considerable attention, and there can be no doubt that the area is richly mineralized, although, as it is natural to expect, many of the reports now being sent out of phenomenal finds and remarkable new "strikes" are to a very large degree exaggerations. So far none of these reports have emanated from authoritative or official sources, and it is to be hoped that the department of mines will arrange for an early investigation of the resources of the new section by the provincial mineralogist or other responsible authority. The present known rich area extends from Cascade Creek to Rapid Creek, a distance of about seven miles, and crossing Poplar Creek. At Poplar Creek itself the values chiefly occur as free gold, the vicinity of the stream being well staked down to the railway track, but as yet little development has been attempted on the claims, attention being mainly directed to prospecting, the sensational nature of the finds leading many to hope that still richer leads may be discovered in the neighborhood. At the second crossing of the Lardo prospecting is being actively prosecuted.

From the Similkameen generally very encouraging reports have been received. At Hedley City, construction work on the Nickle Plate flume and large stamp mill is proceeding well, and it is now stated that upon the completion of the mill, the erection of a smelter in the immediate neighborhood will be commenced. Lately a large electrical plant was ordered for this mine, and the outlay on the property to date represents a very considerable expenditure, justified, however, by the present highly promising condition of the mine. It is stated that some rich ore was recently encountered on one of the properties of the Olalla Company, and an important discovery of rich quartz is reported to have been made on Granite Creek. This creek, by the way, which was exploited in the early days by placer miners, has yielded very considerable quantities of both gold and platinum, and is still worked to a limited extent as alluvial ground. As a result of the new finds, a number of prospectors have proceeded to the locality.

The outlook in Boundary continues to improve, although a shortage of coke is again interfering with smelter operations at Boundary Falls. This is particularly unfortunate, as only the other day the second furnace was blown in, and preparations are well in hand for the installation of a third, all the machinery used in connection wherewith has arrived. In addition to the Granby, other mines and smelters are contemplating utilizing electric power generated at the power company's works at Cascade. Among others, the Snowshoe mine at Phoenix, the B. C. Copper Co. at Greenwood, and, it is believed, the Sunset smelter at Boundary Falls have either commenced to use this power or propose to do so immediately. At some of the big mines, steam power is no longer as economical as it was, as the timber used for fuel becomes scarcer, and consequently it is only a matter of time when all the larger properties will be compelled to operate their plants by electricity. Astonishingly high returns from the mines in the Granite belt near Greenwood continue to be received, and increased attention is being directed to their development. Thus last week from a claim called the E. P. U. the net returns on a carload shipment was $2,211, or at the rate of $110 per ton. This, though high, does not, however quite equal the returns on shipments from another property near by—the Providence—which has made a remarkable showing this year.

Two important strikes are reported this week from Nelson—the one at the Venus and the other at the Juno. At the former, ore of a very good grade has been encountered in No. 4 tunnel, at a depth of approximately 600 feet. The Venus is amalgamated with the Athabasca, upon which work has also been resumed, ore being again supplied to the mill.

Locally, the circular recently issued by the Le Roi Company to shareholders, announcing that as a matter of policy the directors have decided not to publish in future the detailed monthly reports of operations, is approved. While, of course, a shareholder rightly considers that he is entitled to be kept regularly informed concerning progress or developments at the property in which he is interested, it may nevertheless be not to his advantage that, when the company is engaged in a competitive business, details of operation should be allowed to become public property. This is so obvious a proposition that it is surely unnecessary to insist on it further. Nevertheless, a London publication takes objection to the directors' decision in the matter, on the grounds that the stock market looks upon the move with suspicion. As if directors of a business undertaking had any call to consider the stock market!

One does not hear much nowadays of the Ashnola Company, which last year was so industriously boomed; but a correspondent of the Similkameen Star, who is also apparently a shareholder in the Ashnola concern, noting this strange calm and reticence, writes recently for information. The following reply of the editor is sufficiently amusing. He remarks:

"Nothing will be omitted from our pages that an ever vigilant eye or ear may detect regarding Ashnola. The latest information of any importance from there is that the weather is very cool and the water is going down."

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Price $1. Trial packages free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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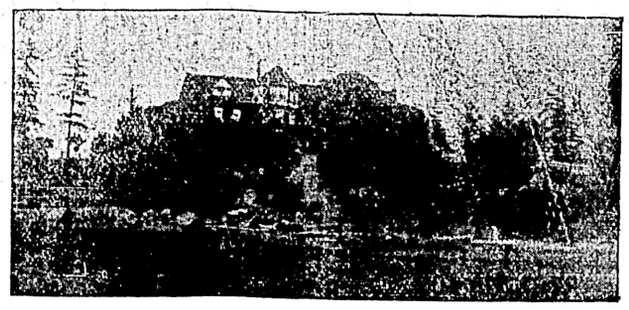

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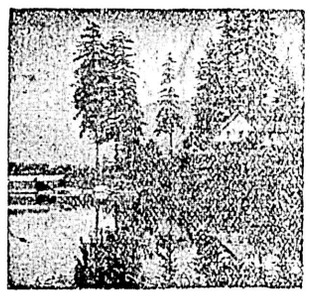

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Strictly First-Class, Modern Tourist resort. Every convenience for families. Detached 5-roomed Cottages, completely furnished for housekeeping, to rent by week or month at reasonable rates.

Mrs. Koenig, Proprietress

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Victoria's only seaside resort. Strictly first class.

The Vernon

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MRS. J. PATTERSON

Proprietress.

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Goldstream, only eleven miles from Victoria, on the E. & N. Railway.

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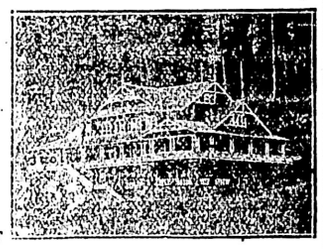

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Moana ..... Sept. 18
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ALASKA ROUTE.

For Skagway direct.

Princess May ..... July 26

To Northern British Columbia way ports, every Thursday, 11 p. m.

To Westminster—Tuesday and Friday, 7 a. m.

To Ahouset and way ports—1st, 7th, 14th and 20th each month, 11 p. m.

To Quatsino and way ports—7th and 20th each month, 11 p. m.

To Cape Scott and way ports—20th each month, 11 p. m.

Cheap excursion rates to all points East. Dates of Sale.

August 18, 19, 25, 26. Tickets good for ninety days.

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to

E. J. COYLE,
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Leave Victoria daily 7:00 a. m.

Arriving Sidney ..... 7:50 a.m.
Port Guichon ..... 11:30 a.m.
Ladners (Chalilrekthon) ..... 11:35 a.m.
Cloverdale ..... 12:10 p.m.
New Westminster ..... 1:30 p.m.
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For tickets and information apply to K. J. Burns, 75 Government street.

Cheap Saturday and Sunday excursions.

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For San Francisco

Leave Victoria 8 p.m.

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For South Eastern Alaska

Leave Victoria 6 a.m.

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Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

Ticket offices 96 Government and 61 Wharf street.

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Ashland and return	$ 61 90
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Cairo, Ia., and return	72 15
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All ocean steamship lines connect with the daily trains of

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At SKAGWAY, ALASKA, FOR WHITE HORSE and intermediate points.

During the open season of navigation the trains connect with the company's steamers at CARIBOO for ATLIN, TAKU and GOLDEN GATE MINING CAMPS; at WHITE HORSE for STEWART RIVER, DAWSON, TANANAN, and all other Yukon POINTS.

For particulars apply to the Traffic Department, White Pass & Yukon Route, Vancouver, B. C.

ATLANTIC SS. SAILINGS

From Montreal, Que.

Tunisian—Allan Line ..... Aug. 1
Parisian—Allan Line ..... Aug. 8
Pretorian—Allan Line ..... Aug. 15
Lake Manitoba—Can. Pacific ..... July 30
Lake Champlain—Can. Pacific ..... Aug. 13
Lake Erie—Can. Pacific ..... Aug. 27
Dominion—Dominion Line ..... Aug. 1
Southwark—Dominion Line ..... Aug. 15
Canada—Dominion Line ..... Aug. 22

From Boston.

Commonwealth—Dominion Line ..... July 30
New England ..... Aug. 6
Mayflower—Dominion Line ..... Aug. 13
Ivernia—Cunard Line ..... Aug. 11
Saxonia—Cunard Line ..... Aug. 22

From New York.

Umbria—Cunard Line ..... Aug. 1
Lucania—Cunard Line ..... Aug. 8
Etruria—Cunard Line ..... Aug. 15
Cymric—White Star Line ..... July 31
Teutonic—White Star Line ..... Aug. 5
Arabic—White Star Line ..... Aug. 7
Anchoria—Anchor Line ..... Aug. 1
Furnessia—Anchor Line ..... Aug. 8
Astoria—Anchor Line ..... Aug. 15

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Agent for All Lines.

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Direct connection with steamers to and from Seattle.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.
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SHINANO MARU sails July 25th, 1903, for China, Japan and Asiatic ports.

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Oceanic Steamship Company

For Hawaii Samoa, New Zealand and Australia

S. S. ALAMEDA for Honolulu, July 25, 11 a. m.

S. S. VENTURA, Thursday, August 6, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m.

S. S. MARIPOSA for Tahiti, August 15, 11 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO.,
Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from this date the Clayoquot Sound Canning Company, Limited, (Registered office, Law Chambers, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C.) intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for fishing purposes the foreshore including the rights attached thereto, in Alberni District, commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Tofino Inlet, near the mouth of Kennedy River, marked "C. S. Can Co.'s (Ltd.) S. E. corner post," thence following the shoreline of said Inlet in a northerly and westerly direction one-half mile, more or less to a post marked "C. S. Can. Co.'s (Ltd.) N. W. corner post," and extending seaward and including the foreshore and land covered with water.

Dated this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1903.

CLAYOQUOT SOUND CANNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A. J. McGREGOR, Secretary.
H. C. BREWSTER, Managing Director.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 30th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 297 acres more or less, abutting on Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island, Cowichan District, consisting of Sections 13, 14, S. W. part of Sec. 15, Range 1, East Frac. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 51, N. W. ¼ and N. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 52, subject to a mortgage dated 13th January, 1890, in favor of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, to secure $318.74 and interest.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and delivered at the office of A. W. Jones, Real Estate Agent, Fort St., Victoria, B. C., before 12 noon, the twenty-seventh day of July 1903.

ROBT. E. JACKSON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting, for a transfer of the license to retail wines and liquors by retail on the premises at 12 Yates street, and known as the Albion Saloon, to John Herd.

J. McMANUS.

July 11, 1903

BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

Denoro Mine, Limited.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000, in shares of $1.00 each.

The management have authorised us to sell a small block of Treasury Shares in the above at only

15 Cents Per Share.

For further particulars apply to

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. LTD.

Successors to

A. W. MORE & CO., LTD

28 Broad Street.

CORDWOOD and STOVEWOOD

Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done

Telephone 421. J. E. PAINTER.

TENTS

We have a large stock of camping tents for sale or to rent.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST

Factory and office, over Brackman & Ker, Government street.

F. JEUNE & BRO.

To the Beautiful Gorge

Steamers "Don" and Ping Pong" leave their landing near Post office, every hour, commencing at 1:30 p. m., until 8:30 p. m. Sundays 9:30 a. m. until 8:30 p. m. Fare 10 cents; round trip 15 cents; children 10c. Clean, cool, comfortable boat; no hot boiler or greasy machinery.

Special trips made with parties before or after schedule time.

DAINTY PARIS CREATIONS OF LACE AND MUSLIN

Midsummer weather, even though the season be cool and wet, demands that there shall be thin gowns worn, and ever since the season of two years ago, when the thermometer ran up into the nineties and stayed there, dressmakers and importers have instituted a fashion that demands the very thinnest of fabrics for summer wear. Those same gowns are this year made up by the dozens for different outfits, for it is no longer possible to get along with one or even two gowns of the kind. There must be any number to choose from, alike only in so far that the materials are thin and that the general design is the same, but most elaborate and most varied in trimming and in general effect, as well as in coloring.

White, all white, is always supremely fashionable, and for the last two or three seasons—that is, including winter and summer—the all-white costume has been considered the smartest that a woman can wear. But even the all-white fashion is beginning to become tired, and now it would seem as though colored gowns were gradually coming to the front as regards popular favor, and certainly there never have been such exquisite specimens of colored muslins to be seen as this year.

HAND-PAINTED MUSLIN.

Hand-painted, or so beautifully woven as to look like hand-painted, muslins are quite the newest things. Exquisite in coloring and design, made up elaborately—that is, after some elaborate model, some flower like a rose being chosen—and the idea carried out with hat, wrap and gown to match. Again, with garlands or wreaths or bands of roses painted or woven into material which in itself is of a pale rose color, with ribbons of a darker shade of rose, and the hat made entirely of roses or of muslin and roses.

The fancy for heliotrope and mauve is also seen in this style, for there are gowns on which are painted lilacs or heliotrope; then the ribbons are on the same coloring, the laces are embroidered with the same flowers in silk of a darker shade, and the hat is always entirely of the flowers or of lace trimmed with them.

From the description, these flower gowns may seem to be just a little theatrical. In reality they are artistic and charming, without being too conspicuous even where the idea is carried out in red or yellow poppies.

The bluets or corn flowers allow for so many different shadings of blue that the woman to whom blue is becoming can look delightfully smart and well gowned, and the woman to whom pink is the more becoming can choose just the right shade to suit her especial style of beauty.

The only mistake that can be made with these muslins is when no regard is paid as to whether the colors are becoming, and when, consequently, too bright effects are chosen, and ones that make the complexion look sallow, or, by being of too brilliant and youthful a tint, make the wearer look years older than her age.

There is really no excuse for unbecoming colors being chosen, however, as there are so many different designs and so many different shades of color that the elderly woman can find what is suited to her just as well as can a young girl whose fresh brilliancy of complexion can stand anything.

As a rule there are very few small figures or designs on the muslins this season. The figures are rather indefinite ones unless the regular flower design is seen.

There are a number of silk muslins of Persian patterns or of indefinite flower designs, the groundwork of which is blue—a dark blue—but which are made up in red, and the effect thus gained is much richer and really better than when the blue, like the background of the design, is chosen.

There are black muslins with colored figures that are unusually good, and some very good all-black ones with embroidered dots. The greatest objection to all black muslins is that they soon become rusty, but in these days of luxury no gown is worn long enough to become shabby, and the elaborate trimmings of black lace or embroidery or the white lace—for that is now used with black a great deal—rather help to hide any defect that comes after the gown is worn a few times.

All these flowered muslins are in themselves so elaborate that they really do not require as much trimming as the plain ones. A favorite style of trimming is the shirring and puffing that is put on to form a princesse yoke; again at the top of the sleeves and a flounce around the bottom of the skirt finished with a narrow ruching of the muslin. With such a gown as this no lace is required at all, and yet, if so desired, where the shirrings of the muslin are used, lace can be substituted.

There are exquisite shadings and combinations in purple, for purple is becoming more and more fashionable again, and both the dark and light shades are used, while a charming effect is gained by using the black and white muslin either over pale blue or pale mauve and then having ribbons for belt and collar, or wherever ribbons are used, to match the lining.

All these hundred and one devices are necessary, as can easily be understood, in order to make a difference in the appearance of the muslin gown.

Such gowns are, if possible, more beautiful than they ever have been. The cost not being considered, the laces chosen are of the most beautiful quality. The style in the princesse or the flounced skirt and a high-necked blouse waist is exceedingly simple in itself, and the beauty of the gown of course consists in cut and fit and the hang of the skirt. The flounced skirts are becoming to some people—not to everyone—and the waist to be in keeping with the skirt should be trimmed with a fichu which, like the flounced skirt, of course makes the figure seem shorter, so that a tall, slender woman really looks best in this style of gown.

Embroidered muslin gowns are marvels of fine workmanship and of sheer material, and are exquisitely smart. The plan of the frock is always simple, so that the beauty of the material can be best displayed. A skirt that fits close around the hips but flares around the feet, with the embroidery down the front breadth and around the foot of the skirt and on the front of the waist and sleeves is a favorite design. But again the flounced skirt is seen and the fichu is trimmed with embroidered ruffles instead of lace with a yoke above the fichu, also of the embroidery, and is as cool and picturesque and attractive a frock as can well be imagined.

SASHES OF FLOWERED RIBBONS

Old-fashioned looking ribbons with flower designs are made into belt and sash-ends to wear with these gowns, and the narrow velvet or satin ribbon is fastened with a buckle in front. When the black velvet ribbon is used, there are little straps of the black velvet occasionally used to hold the sleeves together, the straps with the ends slipped through small fancy buckles. Pale blue velvet and the rose pink velvet is sometimes used for this purpose, and then the hat made of lace and muslin to match the gowns has the same velvet ribbon trimming and also flowers of the same shade, for everything must needs match in order to be fashionable.

Plain colored batistes trimmed with white lace are very fashionable again this year, those of tan or pale yellow being exceedingly smart. All muslin frocks are made or should be made over a silk foundation, and between the silk foundation and the outer skirt must needs be an inner skirt of lawn or book muslin finished around the foot with many flounces and ruffles of lace, so as to give it the fluffy full appearance thought so desirable in all gowns at present.

A. T. ASHMORE.

Don't sleep with the mouth open. Dust and gritty particles floating in the atmosphere enter the trap thus set for them and injure the enamel of the teeth by irritation.

Concerning Women

Cleopatra, who by her fascination and beauty charmed so many of the men of her time, was short and stout. Many of the women of the middle ages were also large. Among them are Lucrezia Borgia, sometimes called the most wicked woman in the world; Laura, whom Petrarch made famous in his poems; Marguerite of Angouleme, Queen of Navarre, and Marie de Medici, wife of the French king, Henry IV. Queen Elizabeth and her sister, Mary Tudor, were both tall and stout. So was the great Russian empress, Catherine. Both the Empress Josephine and her predecessor on the French throne, Marie Antoinette, became stout as they grew old. Mme. de Stael, the great wit of her time, has been called "pudgy." George Sand, although she had a beautiful head, was unattractively stout, and George Eliot was unusually large. All the women of the Bourbon blood have a tendency to fatness. The grandmother of Spain's young King weighed 300 pounds a few years ago, although she was then very graceful. Queen Margherita, dowager of Italy, tried to overcome her stoutness, but after a severe course of Alpine-climbing and vinegar-drinking had to give up the struggle.

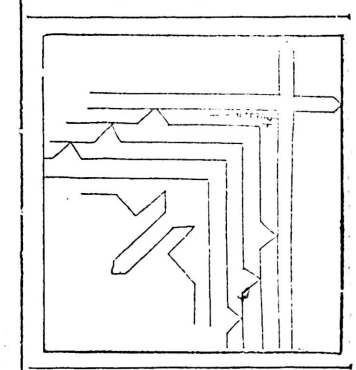
The late Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer said the busiest woman could take half an hour a day to read the newspaper and ten minutes a year to vote.

It is said that an Indian squaw in the Caddo country took a fancy to a King Charles spaniel that a showman was the owner of, and offered to trade her papoose for the dog. The showman refused to trade, and the squaw persisted, saying: "Papoose bring land; dog bring no land."

Prof. Slosson of Wyoming University says it appears that men cannot compete with women in college studies.

The attractive woman is she who has the courage to be herself. Originals are far more worth having than copies, and women should develop themselves as nature would have them be, and not stupidly try to imitate some other member of their sex whom they know to be admired by the lords of creation.

Hetty Green one day went into a broker's office and was mistaken for a book agent by the manager, who pretended he was too busy to see her. Mrs. Green, however, made one or two



remarks which struck him as being very sagacious, and he was beginning to thaw out when his quiet visitor said: "Don't let me disturb you. I am Mrs. Hetty Green. Maybe you've heard of me." The manager had not yet recovered his breath when Mrs. Hetty left the office.

It is right and proper that one should devote life to whatever one is fitted for, for only then is the best work done. It was told of the girl who has a positive genius for amusing and governing children. She happens to be so situated that she does not need to earn money, but if reverses come to her, where would she naturally turn? To families where children are cared for by attendants, to be sure. She would be a nursery maid or nursery governess, if she has the sense credited to her, because that is the work for which she is fitted and the only kind to bring her real happiness. And, after all, that is the one thing we all wish for.

KEROSENE AS A CLEANER.

There is nothing like kerosene oil for some sorts of cleaning. A much-used sewing machine, for instance, when it becomes gummy and sticky from dust and oil, needs to be gone over thoroughly. A flannel cloth and a little kerosene oil will do wonders in the way of renewing the youth and freshness of the machine. In applying any kind of polish to furniture, do not make the mistake of using too much. In most cases a little will go a long way. Do not put the oil or polish directly upon the wood. Rather put it on a cloth in strictly limited quantities. A soft woolen cloth, plenty of rubbing and a mixture of three tablespoonfuls of linseed oil with one tablespoonful of vinegar will make a mahogany table shine like a mirror.

For a scene out of sight
Let a loose man get tight;
But for raising the deuce
Let a tight man get loose.

Don't crack nuts or bite thread with the teeth.

Darned Shirt Waists Are Fashionable.

In the olden days, when our grandmothers, or even our mothers, were young, darning meant either rents in gowns to be neatly drawn together or stockings to be mended. But now darning is a pastime, an art, an accomplishment, if you will; but one need not be possessed of a patient mind or even an artistic soul to make for herself one of the new darned waists now shown in the shops. Shirt-waists are the most elaborate of the many pretty things made of this curious old-fashioned huck toweling.

The material is bought by the yard at any linen store, and costs from 25 to 50 cents a yard, according to the quality and width. The best for the work is quite coarse, and as the loops or threads through which the pattern is worked are large and loose, the work will be found not at all trying to the eyes. A rather large-eyed needle is used, and must be threaded with two threads of working cotton of different colors. Dark blue and red are the best colors if the article is to go to the laundry often; but there are many beautiful combinations which will stand an ordinary amount of washing very well. The effect of an "old bleach" waist, with cuff bands, stripe down box plait in front, and stocks, darned in turquoise blue and black, is very good. As the two threads are darned in at the same time, it is sometimes the blue and sometimes the black which shows the most. Pale blue and dark blue, light green and black, dark blue and green, pink and black are all good color schemes, and if something very extra is wished, three threads—black, light blue and shrimp pink—are very rich, all three being worked in at once.

The work is actually darned through the loose threads, the color all being on the surface, and not a single stitch should show on the wrong side unless there is an open space to be left between two lines, in which case the thread must be taken through to the other side. If possible, the threads should be long enough to follow out one line of the pattern, but in case a new thread must be taken, a small but very secure knot must be used to begin with.

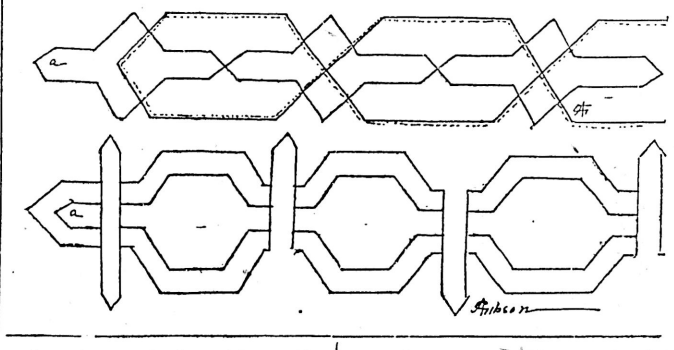
The bands here illustrated, being finished in points, can be adapted in many ways, but will be found especially good worked on the box plait of shirt-waists from the shoulder down as far as desired. In No. 1 the work will be found quite simple if the hexagons are worked first, as the dotted lines show, then the other lines, making an elaborate and intricate pattern when finished.

In No. 2 the thread must be carried under the material, making a stitch on the wrong side, and after the outside lines are worked it will not be at all difficult to finish the pattern.

These bands are suitable also for the ends of bureau scarfs, work bags, sash curtains, or anything one can think of that can be made of the toweling. A beautiful centre-piece and plate doilies can be made by hemstitching and working a simple band all around inside, the centre-piece having corners like those illustrated worked in two shades of green, one very pale, the other one quite dark. And what more serviceable than a tray-cover with such a corner darned in two shades of blue?

Any design is excellent for a work-bag when followed out in pale lavender and a medium shade of yellow. For the fringe, ravel out about five inches of the huck, and, making a fine knot on the wrong side, draw through alternate threads of lavender, yellow and black, about a quarter of an inch apart, cutting it off the length of the other fringe. Now knot these together in some simple manner, and a desirable and useful bag will be the result. It may have a casing and ribbons to draw it together and be stitched all around on the machines, and it will be as good as new each time it is washed.

After becoming accustomed to the work, the most elaborate patterns may be followed, and will usually be found handsomer if the design has a double line. Anything can be adapted to this work that has sharp corners and diagonal lines, as for instance the old patterns for cross-stitch.



DONTS FOR THE TEETH.

Don't brush across the teeth, but up and down; the upper teeth from the gums downward, and the lower teeth from the gums upward.

Don't think one toothbrush enough. Three are needed. One should be rather hard and one moderately soft, while the third should be small and round.

Don't go to bed without brushing the teeth, for it is at night, when the tongue is in repose, that the saliva gets in its work on the teeth.

Don't let tartar accumulate on the teeth, for it brings a whole train of evil in its wake. Have it removed by a dentist at least twice a year.

Don't use tooth powder which contains gritty, acid or irritating substances, as the first two act injuriously on the teeth and the last on the gums.

Don't use one side of the mouth only when eating, for then the teeth have not all the same amount of exercise, and decay sets in more rapidly on one side than the other.

Don't fail to rinse the teeth thoroughly with an alkaline wash after taking acids, such as lemon juice, vinegar or strong medicines.

Don't fail to ponder occasionally on these facts:

That without good teeth there cannot be thorough mastication.

Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion.

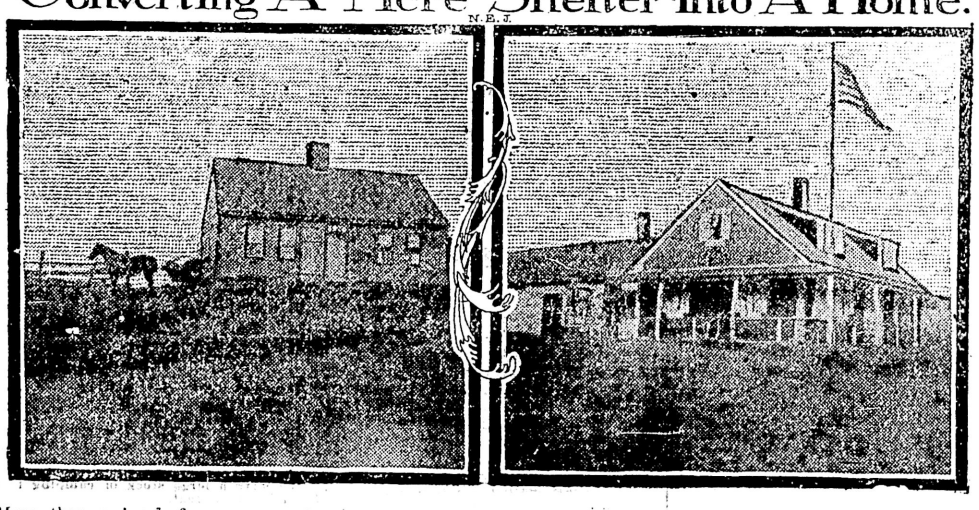
Without perfect digestion there cannot be proper assimilation.

CREME A LA CLIFTON.

One tin of apricots, a quarter of a pound of caster sugar, quarter of a pound of ratafia biscuits, half a pound of Savoy finger biscuits (both of these must be crushed with a rolling pin), one wineglassful of sherry, half a wineglassful of maraschino, three-quarters of a pint of thick cream, some vanilla essence, a little apricot yellow, and some crystalized violets. Separate the juice from the fruit and rub the apricots through the sieve; put the pulp into a basin with the biscuit crumbs, wine and sugar, and add enough of the apricot juice to make the mixture of the consistency of porridge. Whip the cream and add two large tablespoonfuls of it to the biscuit mixture, pile it on a glass dish in pyramid form, sweeten the rest of the cream with one tablespoonful of sugar, and flavor with a few drops of vanilla.

Don't think you can be a beauty without good teeth.

Converting A Mere Shelter Into A Home.



More than a hundred years ago a frugal farmer put up for himself a small and simple but substantial shelter. Its shingled exterior bore the brunt of wintry winds for a century, growing more silvery each year and blending in with the landscape a little more perfectly. In front a green field sloped down to the borders of a dreamy woodland lake.

A man with eye to possibilities bought the old place and converted it into a delightful home.

The old shingles were treated first to a coat of fish oil and then to a coat of verdant green stain. Outside shutters, supplied at small cost, window sashes and casements were painted with white enamel paint. A rear extension provided for a kitchen and woodshed, and a piazza twelve feet wide, with white birch posts and rails, the bark being left on, was built all around the house. The piazza had a roof of slabs, the bark side to the weather.

The house was re-shingled to make it storm-proof, and two windows were cut in it, of dormer pattern, with wide window benches for boxes with growing vines. These windows let a flood of light into two guest chambers. Of the three rooms in the old house downstairs, the two in front were papered, and the floors scraped and painted. All the upper woodwork was painted in enameled white. The rear room running across the house, when stripped of its grimy ceiling, disclosed huge roughly hewn beams, which were painted. From the many old fences in our domain boulders were gathered and made into an immense open fireplace in this living-room, and when the ruddy glow of the logs throws its gleams and lightens up by spells the deep red papering of the walls and green-painted floor, almost covered with rough deer-skins, it makes a delightful picture. Old furniture was bought at country auctions and brought home, scraped and treated to a coat of white paint. Chintz cushions made a charming addition to our interior furnishings.

A well-house on the front lawn of natural unbarked white birch, with deep wide seats and cool, rooky embrasures, is an ideal place on a summer afternoon when one feels "booky." There is a roomy horse block, with winding stair and rails, of white birch, with an old-fashioned lantern, which, lighted at night, is seen for miles; and just behind this a low, old-fashioned porch, with trailing vines, where each day meals are eaten among the birds and flowers.

Over the green sward winding roads and flower beds are laid out, and every day something is done to make a charming, home-like place, far from the haunts of men and the city's whirl.

F. L. E.

Martell's Three-Star Brandy is the favorite.